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VOL. XX NO. 200 BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Lansbury Credits Premier With Good Intentions

BUT PLEADS FOR REVIVAL OF R. T. C. SPIRIT

LONDON, Aug. 19.

"While I am very anxious to give the Premier and his Government credit for the very best intentions I am unable to see how a settlement of the most vexed and difficult question can be reached without full co-operation and consent of those concerned" said Mr. George Lansbury when interviewed by Reuter regarding communal decision.

Lansbury.

He added: "The very fact that these tremendous difficulties are acknowledged on all sides makes it impossible to think that the imposed settlement can or will be accepted, but the major difficulty is that the people who are able to speak for the biggest section of India are all imprisoned or revolting against the present administration.

REVIVE SPIRIT OF R. T. C.

Before progress can be made the Government must find means for rallying all the progressive forces in India to its side and take whatever steps are open to it to revive the spirit of the early days of the Round Table Conference and assemble not a very large but at least a representative gathering of Indians including imprisoned leaders, especially Mahatma Gandhi and his friends, to hammer out a machinery for the Indian Central Government."—Reuter.

SIKH SACRIFICES THROWN TO THE WIND

Premier's Award A Blow To Democracy

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Sikh view was expressed by a businessman Sirdar Arjan Singh, who described the award as a rude blow to democracy tending to heighten conflicting claims and perpetuate the necessity for holding the balance.

Referring to Sikhs' numerical strength he pointed out that this would doubtless be an important factor under universal suffrage, but Constitution with limited franchise was being forced on India. If Sikhs were free to stand in joint electorates, they would win 30 per cent of the seats. It was irony of fate that the community possessing 21 per cent of voting strength had been limited to 18 per cent of seats. Their old loyalty and services had been thrown to the wind and Punjab made a Province governed by Muslims. Failing true democracy, the Sikhs would prefer thorough British Raj.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN PREFERS TO KEEP MUM

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The Aga Khan, who is at present in France, informed Reuter by telephone that he was unable at present to make a statement on the subject.—Reuter.

SELECTIONS FOR To-day's Races

BY

"SENEX"

(See Page 14.)

PREMIER'S AWARD "NOT HONEST ATTEMPT TO SOLVE COMMUNAL QUESTION"

BOMBAY LIBERALS CANNOT ACCEPT IT

Messrs. D. G. Dalvi; N. R. Wadia, B. N. Gokhale; K. J. Dubhash; R. K. Tatnis; P. S. Bakhale; Madhavlal M. Bhatt; A. D. Shroff and R. B. Jeejeebhoy members of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association, Bombay, have issued the following statement:

"In view of the misunderstanding that, as we understand, has arisen by the short statement issued by the Western India National Liberal Association on the communal award and the interview to the press given by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his personal capacity, the undersigned members of the Council feel it necessary to make it perfectly clear that the statement issued by the local Liberal Association does not imply any acceptance of the award by the Liberals. In fact, the Liberal Association at Bombay cannot accept the award or express its satisfaction at it in view of the resolution passed by the Indian National Liberal Federation at its last sessions in Bombay in favour of joint electorates (annexed herewith), which resolution is binding on all the constituent bodies of the Federation and their members.

UNSATISFACTORY AND INJURIOUS.

"Examined in the light of this resolution, the communal award is bound to be regarded not only as unsatisfactory and injurious to national interests but also unacceptable by the vast majority of Indian Liberals. Many of the features in the award are open to grave objection; and furthermore the absence of any decision on the question of the composition of the Central Legislature is unanimously regarded a very ominous. The award in fact cannot be regarded an an honest attempt to solve the communal question on an equitable basis and is calculated to aggravate further the communal tension thereby hindering all progress towards national solidarity. The statement of the Liberal Council was, in our opinion, only intended as an earnest appeal to the different communities not to allow the situation to worsen by mutual recriminations and precipitate communal warfare, destroying all future chances of amicable negotiations on this question and thus playing into the hands of the enemies of India's political progress."

LIBERAL FEDERATIONS' RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the resolution referred to in the statement.—

While the National Liberal Federation regrets that until now no solution of the problem of minorities acceptable to all could be reached and while it is deeply concerned that every possible attempt should be made by all the parties to arrive at an agreement generous to minorities and fair to all, this Federation is of opinion that in any arrangement, the following points should be borne in mind as being essential to its durability and acceptability

(Continued on page 7.)

TOURISTS LOSE CLOSE GAME

Later Batsmen Fail To Follow Up Naomal And Wazir Ali's Fine Lead

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Derbyshire won by nine runs their match against All-India which commenced on Wednesday at Ilkeston. Following are final scores:—

Derbyshire 248 and 168.
All-India 205 and 202.

In fine weather but on a wearing wicket Indians began to-day their second innings in the match against Derbyshire.

Wazir Ali and Naoomal opened play and indulged in some rapid scoring which combined with errors in fielding yielded 50 runs in 35 minutes. When the score board showed 64, however, Wazir Ali was dismissed leg-before to Townsend, his individual score being 38. For the same total Naoomal who was missed by Pope off Worthington when he had scored only eight was out leg-before to Mitchell. Naoomal collected 24 runs.

Nazir Ali and Navle occupied the crease now but for a meagre ten runs Naidu was given l-b-w to Mitchell. Navle filled the vacancy but after scoring a single he was caught by Mitchell off Townsend. Limbdi then joined Nazir Ali but almost immediately he was caught and bowled by Townsend for duck. At lunch time when the total stood at 125 for five wickets, Nazir Ali and Palia were batting with 41 and 5 runs to their credit respectively.

Following the resumption, the Indians were able to make only 77 runs more. Nazir Ali's wicket fell soon after the lunch interval to Townsend for 46. He was an hour and 25 minutes at the wicket and hit five fours. Amar Singh who then partnered Palia, hit up 21 runs in ten minutes before he succumbed to Mitchell. The latter also dismissed Jogender Singh and Jehangir Khan. Godambe now partnered Palia and with the Indians having only one wicket in hand, the atmosphere was very tense. A single run was added in ten minutes and then Godambe, attempting a big hit, skied back the ball into Townsend's hands. The innings thus ended at 202, and the visitors lost the match by nine runs. The Indians' second venture last ten minutes over three hours. Mitchell and Townsend took five wickets each for 71 and 78 runs respectively.

Scores:—

INDIANS—2nd Innings.

Wazir Ali l-b-w b Townsend	3
Naoomal l-b-w b Mitchell ...	2
Naidu l-b-w b Mitchell	1
Navle c Mitchell b Townsend	
Limbdi c and b Townsend ...	
Nazir Ali, l.b.w. b Townsend ...	4
Palia, not out	3
Amar Singh b Mitchell	2
Jogender Singh, b Mitchell ...	
Jehangir Khan, c Townsend b Mitchell	2
Godambe c and b Townsend ...	
Extras	
Total	20

Bowling Analysis:—Mitchell for 71, Townsend 5 for 78.

COUNTY CRICKET

Notts Go Down To Leicestershire

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

LEICESTERSHIRE vs. NOTTS.—Leicestershire won by one wicket. Notts 211 and 170. Leicestershire 206 and 177 for 9 (Berry 75 not out, Larwood 5 for 94).

NOTHAMPTONSHIRE vs. SURREY:—Surrey won by one wicket. Surrey 196 and 157 for 9 (Clark 4 for 47, Jupp 4 for 23). Northamptonshire 122 and 228.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. TOUR TO AUSTRALIA

Mitchell Completes Team

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Mitchell of Derbyshire completes the M. C. C. team which will sail for Australia on September 17.

The team will thus be composed of D. R. Jardine (Captain), R. E. S. Wyatt, K. S. Duleepsinhji, F. R. Brown, G. O Allen, Nawab of Pataudi, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Ames, Duckworth, Larwood, Leyland, Voce, Verity, Tate and Mitchell.—Reuter's Special.

Meerut Trial Judgment On Dec. 1

No Order On Kadam's Bail Application

MEERUT, Aug. 19.

December 1, has been provisionally fixed for judgment in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.

The accused who have been on bail have been informed that they will be allowed to leave Meerut now and until December 1 provided their sureties consented to continue as such and provided that the accused undertook to report themselves and their movements to the Commissioners of Police and Superintendents of Police as case might be, and would furnish the Court with address at which they could be always found.

No order has been passed yet on the bail application of Kadam.—A.P.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

—:o:—

A. I. R. Federation Meets On Sept. 2.

The General Secretary, Railwaymen's Federation, wires from Madras under date August 19:—"The special convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation meets at Madras on September 2, at noon at Paramanandas Chotadoss Hall, Walltax Road near the Central Station for considering Government's replies on retrenchments, and the issue of a general strike on railways.

The Constitution Committee of the Trade Union Conference meets at night on September 1 and 3rd morning."—A.P.

SIND POLICY REVELATIONS

See Page 9

INDUS FLOODS

Quetta-Ruk Railway Line Not In Danger

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

In a statement on the latest position of the floods at Begari Bund, Sir C. S. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Sind, says that the most westerly point of the flood is close to Garhi Dakho village and is distant about 5½ miles from the Quetta-Ruk Railway line.

It is anticipated that the Zerkhel forest will absorb a large quantity of the water and it is not likely that the waters will reach the railway line in any dangerous quantity. The discharge through the bund breach is about 3,000 cusecs and it is hoped to close the breach by August 21 by shutting off the flood near the river bank.

Attempts to close the breach have hitherto been retarded by the very slow fall of the level of the waters.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

COMMUNAL CLASH IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The timely arrival of the police prevented a minor communal clash taking an ugly turn this evening.

It is stated that three Muslims jeered at a Hindu volunteer guarding the Rambaugh Recreation Ground and that annoyed at this the volunteer blew his whistle which brought five more volunteers and a crowd to the scene.

A clash ensued in the course of which volunteers are alleged to have used their lathis, injuring three Moslems. On hearing that their co-religionists had been roughly handled some Moslems hastened to the scene, but before the situation worsened, the police arrived and restored peace.—A.P.

MOLLISON AT HALIFAX

—:o:—

Attempt To Cross "Big Pond" In A Day

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 19

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Airman Mollison has arrived here. He is continuing flight.

LATER.

St. John, New Brunswick:—Mr. Mollison has landed at Pennfield Bridge.—Reuter.

Mollison Starts On The Venture

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Miss Amy Johnson and thousands of enthusiasts from all parts of County Dublin, some of whom arrived as early as four in the morning, witnessed Mr. J. A. Mollison's start at 11-35 a.m. from the so-called "velvet strand," a long stretch of sand at Port Marnock, in the north of Dublin, on his attempt to fly across the Atlantic and back in three or four days.

CRUISING SPEED

His monoplane "Heart's Content," which is capable of a cruising speed of 110 miles per hour, carries 165 gallons of petrol, which is sufficient for 33 hours.

Mr. Mollison hopes to make the crossing in 22 hours.

His supply of food for the journey consists of nuts, raisins, barley, sugar and two flasks of coffee.

KINDLY IRISHMAN'S GIFT.

A kindly Irishman insisted on leaving a bottle of brandy in the cockpit saying: "You never know."

A number of letters carried by Mr. Mollison include one from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mayor Walker of New York, expressing gratitude for the aid given to Irishmen when required, and hoping that the difficulties of America's unemployed will soon be ended.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

To Be Abrogated As A Sequel To Ottawa Talks

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Ottawa.—"Abrogation of the United Kingdom Commercial Treaty with Soviet signed in 1930 will follow on the adoption of the Anglo-Canadian agreement," asserted a high Canadian authority.

He further stated that a formula had been agreed to whereby Russian "dumping" would be dealt with immediately through administrative action. The formula does not specify Russia in phraseology but it is understood to refer to "non-Empire countries."—Reuter.

—:o:—

TROUBLE IN DELHI CAMP JAIL

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19.

A report has been received of renewed trouble in the Delhi Camp Jail. It is alleged that a Congress volunteer refused to go to work and was thereupon pulled by he warder to go to the workshop. This excited other prisoners who all came out into the camp compound and refused to go back indoors.

Mr. Isar, Superintendent of the Jail, was soon on the scene. He gave the prisoners 15 minutes to go back inside the barracks. The warning was, however, ignored and some of them had to be carried indoors by the warders. Others followed. There was no further trouble and the situation is now quiet.

Eight persons, alleged to be ring-leaders, have been transferred to the Main Jail as a disciplinary measure and also to prevent recurrence of the trouble.—A. P.

ARGENTINA OF THE LEAGUE

LONDON, Aug. 19.

Buenos Aires:—Parliamentary circles consider that Argentina will shortly rejoin the League. Yesterday the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber listened to a statement by the Foreign Minister in favour of Argentina re-entering the League.—Reuter.

Putting Heart Into Government Officials And Loyal Subjects

WHY MORE TROOPS ARE TO BE STATIONED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press go to show that it is for the purpose of putting fresh heart into Government officers stationed in out-of-the-way places in Bengal and to encourage loyal citizens who may have become disheartened by the long series of terrorist crimes against persons and properties in the Province that the Govenment of India have agreed to accept the recommendation of the Government of Bengal to send here six battalions of Indian Infantry and one battalion of British infantry at the beginning of the ensuing cold weather.

STRIKING TERROR AMONGST TERRORISTS.

It is also ntended to demonstrate unmistakeably to the terrorists and their sympathisers that the Government can never be overthrown by force and that constitutional methods are likely to be of more effect for the attainment of their political ideal than terrorist methods.

Privisionally it is intended that the battalion of British infantry will be stationed at Dacca and one battalion of Indian infantry each at Chittagong, Comilla, Mymensingh, Saidpur, Midnapore and Bankura. It is understood that two Brigade Staffs will accompany the troops.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

They will not be allotted duties other than such protective duties as would be considered desirable locally after mutual agreement between the local and the civil and military authorities.—A. P.

COMMUNAL AWARD

Adjournment Motion In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Subject to the approval of the Governor an adjournment motion to discuss the communal award as far as it affects Bengal will be debted in the Bengal Legislative Council at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

Mr. N. K. Basu asked for leave of the House which was granted, only one member opposing. The President has provisionally fixed time and date at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.—A. P.

Viceroy's Visit To Cochin Cancelled

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

It is understood that on account of pressure of business the Viceroy will not be able to visit Travancore and Cochin as he had intended to do.—A. P.

FREE FIGHT ON CHAUPATTY

"Puri-Pakoriwalla" Resists" Attempt Of Encroachment Officer To Remove Benches

EIGHT PERSONS INJURED IN THE AFFRAY

Chaupatti was the scene of a serious clash between employees of the Municipal Encroachment Department and 'puri-pakori' hawkers on Friday evening which resulted in injuries to eight persons including the Encroachment officer.

STONES AND SODAWATER BOTTLES AS MISSILES.

An attempt by the Encroachment Department men to remove a bench from the stall of a hawker and the resistance offered by the latter culminated in a free fight between the parties in which stones and soda water bottles were freely used.

The fight ended in injuries to the Encroachment officer, four sepoys who accompanied him and three hawkers including the shop keeper. They were all treated at the J. J. Hospital.

CARRYING OUT ORDERS.

At about 7-30 p.m. on Friday a Municipal Encroachment officer went to the Chaupatti sands to carry out the orders of the Municipal Commissioner to seize all benches and chairs lying near the stalls and booths of 'puri-pakoriwallas' on the sands. The officer was accompanied by 12 men of the Department in a lorry.

REFUSED TO MOVE FROM THE CHAIR.

The men had removed half a dozen benches and chairs and put them in the lorry. When they went to the stall of one Yadram Ragadawalla and wanted to remove a bench Yadram resisted the attempt by sitting on the bench. The Municipal sepoy, however, pushed out Yadram from the bench and removed it.

Seeing the scuffle between Yadram and the sepoys some of the hawker's friends came to his help and a free fight followed between them and the sepoys. Stones and soda water bottles were used and in all eight men received injuries.

INSPECTOR FORSTER ON SPOT

Information reached the Gamdevi Police station and Inspector Forster with Sergeant Gibbs and some constables hurried to the spot. The incident attracted a large crowd which was dispersed by the police. The police arrested a man named Kalpanath, who is alleged to be concerned in the assault.

Some time later Yadram and another man went to the Police station to lodge a complaint. They had received injuries. The police arrested both these men and put them in the lock-up.

LONDON'S HOTTEST DAY FOR 21 YEARS

LONDON, Aug. 19.

To-day was the hottest day for 21 years. It was 95 degrees in shade in Central London which equals the record on 9th August 1911, while at Greenwich temperature was 98 decrees, one degree below the record set up there on 9th August 1911.

The idea of intensity of heat in City is furnished by notice posted in the Bank of England informing clerks that they could work in shirt sleeves in any department to which public did not have access.

Bathing pools were crowded to small hours last night and rush began again early morning. The temperature was never below 70 degrees all night. Several people collapsed and died owing to heat and many others fainted.—Reuter's Special.

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WANTED—TRAINED MATRICULATE for Cantonment Authority's School, Neemuch (F. A. preferred). Pay Rs. 30—3—45 p. m. plus Rs. 10/- p. m. training allowance (all subject to 10 per cent. emergency cut.) Athlete preferred. Apply stating full particulars before 15th September, 1932, to EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Neemuch Cantonment.
A R 5401

WANTED—HINDU MEDICAL GRAUUATE, desirous of starting general practice in Bombay. Prospective terms. Apply stating College career, experience to Box No. 1707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7793

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For Prem Vidyalaya (High School for Girls), Dayalbagh, Agra:—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER on Rs. 100/- per month with Provident Fund benefits. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—MISRILAL GUPTA, M.A., L.T., Secretary, Managing Committee.
A 5402

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M R7801

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M R7810

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C 7765

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JA R 7794

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P R 7792

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WANTED—BUYERS of 150 deg. Kerosene Oil in Kathiawar F. O. R. Okha Imported by Indian Concern. Apply Post Box No. 43, Bombay.
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L R7811

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FB R7805

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The Khandesh Press Company, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Rustom Building," 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay; on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1932, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts of the Company, for the year ending 30th June, 1932.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director, who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 10th August, 1932.
5393

The Okha Cement Co., Ltd.,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd August, 1932, to the 1st September, 1932; both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For The Okha Cement Co., Ltd.
F. E. DINSHAW,
Director.
5403

Trade Mark Caution

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. THE SHRI AMBICA MILLS, LTD., of Ahmedabad are the Owners and Proprietors of the following Trade Mark:—

"AMBICA CHHAP"

which is used in respect of the Piecegoods and Cotton Yarn whether bleached and unbleached, coloured or otherwise, manufactured or dealt with by them and that any fraudulent imitation thereof or other infringement of their rights will be dealt with according to Law.

A declaration in respect of the said Trade Mark has been registered in British India under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908.

N.S. GUBBI & COMPANY.
Patent & Trade Mark Agents.
Hammam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
R-7804.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between BEJONJI CURSETJI BANA, BOMANJI ARDESHIR WADIA and KAIKHUSHRU NAOROJI KATRAK as Architects and Engineers at Cama House, Dalal Street, Fort, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of Messrs. MERWANJI BANA & CO. has been DISSOLVED as from the 30th April, 1932, so far as concerns the said Bomanji Ardeshir Wadia, who retired from the said firm on the said date.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Messrs. Bejonji Cursetji Bana and Kaikhushru Naoroji Katrak or either of them who will continue to carry on business in partnership under the same style or name of Merwanji Bana & Co. at the above address.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1932.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. Merwanji Bana & Co.
5392

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE GANESH COTTON FACTORY AND ALSO THE BUILDING MATERIALS OF A VERY LARGE CORRUGATED SHEET SHED ABOUT 150 FEET IN LENGTH

Under instructions from Mr. G. S. Moreau, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots, at Sewree, behind the Swan Mill and near Khimji Vishram's godown and the Railway lines:—

All the machinery of the Ganesh Cotton Factory such as 1 Vertical Crighton Opener, 1 Bale Breaker, 2 Horizontal Cotton Openers, 1 Electric Motor; 20 B. H. P. with starters, switches etc. 1 lot old cotton gunny bags, etc.

Also the building materials of a very large corrugated sheet shed about 150 feet in length with wooden posts, trusses, &c.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid the next day.

BENNETT AND CO.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 21st inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea-Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of springly, used made to order solid teak and blackwood household Furniture, richly upholstered Chesterfield and drawing room suit, Gramophone, Carved furniture, Sofa cabinet, Wardrobe, Harmonium, Table ornaments, Crockery and platedware, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. VORA & CO., will TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea-Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant, 80, Pieces very rich Persian Hall Carpets of various size and designs, Auctioneers VORA & CO.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 19.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug. Sept/Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov./Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mall
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 October/Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B B Rate T T 384
Banks selling T T 383
Banks Buying T T 380.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 662
Banks Buying D D 632

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 90
Banks Buying 60 days 84

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/3

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 118

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155.

JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 65

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.47 1/2 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/8 19th inst.
Japan/London 1/4 1/4 18th inst.
London/Paris 83.60 18th inst.
London/Belgium 25.05 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85 18th inst.
London/Italy 67.75 18th inst.
London/Berlin 14.50 18th inst.
London/Holland 8.63 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.46 18th inst.
London/New York 3.47 1/2 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady

Gold £5/13/7 17th inst. £5/18/7 18th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 1/16 17th inst. 17 15/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 17th inst. 18 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 17th inst. 28 18th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 23/32 per cent 17th inst. 1 5/32 per ceint 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1 5/32 per cent 17th inst. 5 5/32 per cent 18th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Speculative Buying

TATA POWER SHARES STRONG

Mills And Burmas Firm

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The local share market ruled firm to-day on renewed speculative buying influenced by firmness of raw cotton. There was a big rise of Rs. 45 in Tata Power share but later on a portion of the improvement was lost on liquidation. There was a good enquiry for mill shares which ruled firm to-day. Bombay Burma shares were also in good demand. Tram shares ruled quiet on steady selling pressure.

General feeling continues bullish and speculative activity is increasing. The business is broadening and the general sentiment is inclined to look for higher prices in the long-run.

Bombay Burmas and Fazuls were most attractive on the forward list, whilst Powers were the centre of attractive in cash section. Fazuls opened at 265 and spurted to 275 to close at 273½. Bombay Dyeings were not so active and closed at 673/12/-. Nagpores moved upto 273/12/-, and Swadeshis came to business at the close at 216½. Centuries and Pearls lacked the usual animation and closed at 213/12/- and 153/12 respectively. Bombay Burmas started at 356/4 rose to 366/4 and finished at 365. Tata Steel ordys on balance were unchanged at 23/2. Indian Cements closed at 200 and Katnis improved to 176½ whereas Shahabads declined to 202½. Tata Powers appreciated to 615 and closed at 605. Andhras closed at 93⅝. Tata Hydros were done at 123½, but Bombay Trams were easy at 108/7/-, after touching 107½

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 670, 67, 75.
Century 219, 8, 13.
Colaba 70, 71.
Crescent 46, 47.
Fazul 266, 65, 73.
Indore 337.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 267, 3.
New Great 118, 23.
Pearl 150, 53.
Simplex 50
Swadeshi 208, 16.
Burma 355, 65.
Hydro 128.
Tram 108, 7-8, 8-7.
De., 230.
Ord. 22-14, 23-2.
Bundi 14-14
Indian 196, 99.
Kalni Ord. 173, 76.
Alcock 125.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	675
Century	213-12
Central India	273-12
Colaba Land	71-4
Crescent	47-3
Dawn Mills	471-4
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	33-2
Edward Sassoon	20-0
Finley	70-0
Fazulbhoy	273-12
Gokak	112-8
Hindustan	1460-0
Indian Manfg.	1250-0
Indian Bleaching	145
Indore Malwa	337- 3
Kastoorchand	6-3
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	126-4
Lakshmi	900-0
Morarjee	410-0
Madhavjee	7-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	43-12
New Great	123-2
Pearl	153-12
Phoenix	235
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1875-0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45-0
Swan	55-0
Simplex	50
Swadeshi	215-4
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1360

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	122-8
Andhra Valley Ord.	986/14
Andhra Valley Pref.	1052-8
Bombay Tram Ordy.	108-7
Bombay Tram Pref.	69
Broach Electric	7-6
Karachi Electric	150-0
Surat Electric	117-8
Suburban Electric	100-0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	128-12
Tata Hydro Pref.	103-2
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107-0
Tata Power Ordy.	605
Tata Power Pref.	1206-4

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	125
Br. Burma Petrol	2-12-1/2
Bombay Burma Old	365
Bombay Burma New	123-2
Bombay Steamer	212-8
Bombay Telephone	55-12
Bombay 6-1/2 p.c. Deb.	52-10
Bellapur Sugar	110
Indian Radio Ordy	250-0
Indian Radio Def.	240-0
Indian Mercantile	32-0
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	19-2
Jupitor Insurance	6-8
Oriental Insurance	1975-0
Vulcan Insurance	5-2
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	7
Tata Construction	44
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	23-2
Tata Iron & S. Def.	230
Tata 1st Pref.	118-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	39-8
Tata Oil	17-12

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	610
Amritsar Patti Old	90-8
Central Provinces	66
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Gujarat	48-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	62-0
Mymensing Gtd.	63-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	65-0
Sialkot Narowall	75-0
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	602-8
Upper Sind Light	64-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	89-8
Baroda Bank	72-0
Bombay Provincial	53-0
Central Bank	16-12
Eastern Bank	57-8
Imperial F.P.	1152-8
Imperial P.P.	283-2
Union Bank	3-7

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14-14
Gwalior Cement	50-12
Indian Cement	199-6
Katni Cement Ordy.	174-6
Katni Cement Def.	660
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-4
Shahabad Cement	202-8
Shivrajpur	13-12
United Cement	72-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 19.

3-1/2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs 69.
4 per cent. 1931/36 Conv. Rs. 96-10.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 95-10
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 79-10.
4½ per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99/9
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 89-12
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 97-10.
5 per cent. 1939/44 Loan Rs. 98/4
5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 98-5.
5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 100/4
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 102.
6-1/2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs. 104-8.
5-1/2 per cent. 1933/40 Loan Rs 101/12

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Rs. 105-1.
5 per cen. 1933 Bonds Rs. 101-4
6 per cent. 1932 Bonds Rs. 100-5.
6-1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 105/10.

STATE LOANS.

5-1/2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore Rs. 102.

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables
4 per cen. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 73.8.
5 per cent. M. Deb 1959 Rs. 88-8.
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent K. P. T. 1936 Rs. 102.12.
6-1/2 per cent. B. I. T. 1937 Rs. 104.

LONDON SILVER REVIEW.

London, Aug. 18.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid report:—After the spectacular rise last week, the fall which occurred was a natural sequence. Buyers in New York held off and bulls in their anxiety to realise profits sold heavily. Since then conditions have become quieter. There have been a few re-sales from India and China and selling on Continental account continued quietly.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 14/10½ Sept/Dec. sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. 15/9 Jan/Apl. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 18

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot. 2 7/16 sellers.

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PALGHAR MILK SUPPLY SCHEME

Practical Difficulties

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S ADVERSE REPORT

The third report of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding a scheme for the supply of milk to Bombay from Palghar Dairy District states:—

In their letter dated December 31, 1930, to the chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Live Stock Expert to Government of Bombay the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan Division, members of the committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme, suggested a scheme for the supply of milk to Bombay from the Palghar Dairy District. The scheme as outlined by these officers provided that to commence with the Corporation should take on lease a block of 500 acres of land out of about 2,200 acres of land set aside by Government at Palghar for dairying purposes at a nominal rent, erect suitable stables, quarters and godowns sufficient to accommodate 500 milking buffaloes at an approximate cost of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000, and charge the gowlis intending to occupy the stables three rupees per animal for one standing and one acre of grazing land.

The proposed investment was estimated to yield a gross return of roughly Rs. 18,000 per annum, which was anticipated to leave after deducting Rs. 3,000 the estimated cost of repairs and rent of land, Rs. 15,000 as interest on the investment. This investment was estimated to supply to the city 7,500 lbs. of milk per day from 500 animals at the rate of about 15 lbs. per animal.

SUITABILITY OF LAND.

In a report dated March 9, 1931, on this scheme, the Commissioner suggested that before considering the scheme the Corporation should obtain detailed information from Government regarding the suitability of land and the facilities available in the shape of roads, water supply and railway transport and pointed out that it would be inadvisable to undertake the risk of putting up stables at a cost of Rs. 50,000, unless the Corporation had some kind of guarantee that the stables would be occupied; and that to this end Government in the agricultural and co-operative departments would have to carry on propaganda among the gowlis and to induce them by organising co-operative societies and other means to migrate to the selected area. The Public Health Committee agreed into the Commissioner's suggestion and requested him in April 1931 to address Government on the lines suggested by him. After having communicated with Government in the matter, the Commissioner reported in June 1931, that he had received, in reply, a letter together with a plan from the members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme, through the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, and stated 'inter alia' that the plan showed the selected areas to be on the railway line and to be well served by roads, but that it gave no indications of the water supply in the shape of wells and tanks, etc., or of grazing grounds and markets. Beyond stating that the areas selected were very suitable for the keeping of both buffaloes and cows, the letter of the Members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme did not answer the specific queries the Commissioner had made especially regarding the condition of the area in monsoon and the likelihood of the nuisance from mosquitoes.

EXAGGERATED ESTIMATES.

The estimate of the return of Rs. 15,000 on the proposed investment of Rs. 60,000 which was repeated in their abovementioned letter by the members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme, was greatly exaggerated, as the interest which would amount to more than Rs. 3,000 per annum on Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 which the Coropration would have to borrow for the purpose of the scheme and the expenditure that would have to be met on account of the arrangements for the inspection and testing of milk and presumably for its distribution in addition to the upkeep charges which might be presumably estimated at Rs. 3,000, had not been taken into consideration. The amount of milk which was calculated to be 7,500 lbs. a day from one unit of 500 buffaloes was more than the hospitals and similar institutes in charge of the municipality could take up. The municipality could not undertake the work of distribution of milk to others. The most difficult problem was to induce the gowlis to migrate from Bombay to Palghar in sufficient numbers to start with one unit of 500 cattle at least. The reply of the members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme on this point was neither adequate nor satisfactory The rent proposed to be charged for the area was excessive. The scheme was not a definite and detailed one and the municipality could do nothing till a proper scheme well thought out in all its details was framed after personal consultation, if necessary, with the Commissioner and the Health Officer.'

FULLER REPORT.

The Public Health Committee concurred in the Commissioner's report and under a Resolution dated July 16 1931, recommended to the Corporation, the members of the the committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report and that they be requested to furnish full information and a complete scheme as required by the Commissioner. Before the recommendations of the Public Health Committee could be confirmed by the Corporation, one of the members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme saw the -Commissioner and was informed of the Commissioner's criticisms of the scheme. The Public Health Committee's recommendations were confirmed by the Corporation under a resolution dated August 13, 1931.

AMPLE WATER.

Before a reply could be communicated to them in pursuance of the aforesaid resolution of the Corporation, the members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme forwarded detailed proposals of their scheme to the Commissioner on August 21, 1931 and also to the Mayor in a letter dated January 12 of this year. In their abovementioned letter to the Commissioner the members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme state 'inter alia' that there is ample water on the areas selected by them. Palghar is not unhealthy either from human or animal point of view. The condition of the district during the monsoon will in no way affect the cattle nor the output of milk. They then point out various objections to the Charotar Milk Supply Scheme which has been submitted by the Public Health Committee to the Corporation for approval.

In their letter to the Mayor, dated January 12 of this year the members of the Committee for the Palghar Dairy District Scheme 'inter alia' suggest that if the Corporation do not wish to invest money, they can subsidise any person producing milk in Palghar and bringing it into Bombay.

In the scheme appended to their abovementioned letters they 'inter alia' describe the advantages of locating milch cattle stables outside the city, suggest that the municipality can watch and inspect the milk on its arrival from Palghar at one centre in Bombay, and give estimates of the cost of erecting stables, the rates of wages and the prices of fodder, etc., and describe the grazing, etc., facilities and the method of collection and delivery of milk.

In reporting on the abovementioned letters and the scheme, the Commissioner in a letter dated the March 30, last 'inter alia' point out that of the abovementioned scheme have not given the information regarding grazing grounds and markets, etc. Various objections pointed out by them to the Chroter scheme, lose much of their force by the fact that before the Live Stock Expert to Government became interested in the Palghar Scheme, he had approved the Charoter Scheme put up by Messrs. Prasad and Co., the advantages of locating milch cattle stables outside the city described in the scheme are equally applicable to the Palghar or any other scheme. In one of their previous letters it had been suggested that the milk should be inspected at the Palghar railway station but it appears from their abovementioned scheme that the municipality will have to undertake supervision at both ends, without securing any control over the system of distribution, in the course of which the present evils of adulteration and pollution might continue unchecked.

HIGH RENTS.

The Commissioner further states that the rents which are proposed to be charged by Government for the land, viz., Re. 1 per acre per annum during the first 10 years. Rs. 2 per acre during the second period of 10 years and Rs. 3 per acre during the third period of 10 years appear to be excessive and are scarcely conducive to the financial success of the scheme The estimate of gross income viz Rs. 18,000 and working costs, viz. Rs. 3,000, takes no account of interest charges, sinking fund and depreciation of the buildings The gross income is estimated on the basis of a monthly charge of Rs. 3 per animal to be levied by the municipality but that when the fact that the charge for stabling per animal at Bandra is roughly Rs. 2 per month and this rate decreases as the distance from Bombay is increased is taken into consideration, it appears to be very doubtful whether the gowlis would prefer cleaner stables at Palghar to cheaper one in the suburbs between Bandra and Virar. On the whole it is unlikely in his opinion that in actual working the scheme will prove to be so highly remunerative as it is represented to be; or in the unlikely event of the estimates being realized, the Corporation would be allowed to profiteer to that extent at the expense alike of the producer and the consumer.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL.

With regard to the suggestion of the promoters of the scheme that as an alternative to their previous scheme, the Corporation might subsidize milk producers in the Palghar area to the extent of the milk sold by them in Bombay on the lines proposed in the case of Messrs. B. Prasad & Co., the Commissioner states that there would be no objection to the suggestion and that it is open to the promoters of the Palghar Scheme or anyone else in that area to make an offer which would be duly considered on its merits, but that that proposal has no direct connection with the Palghar Dairy Scheme as such. The Commissioner points out that assuming that the area in question is entirely suitable for the purpose, and that the dates of land revenue payable to Government are substantially reduced, the crux of the scheme lies in the difficulty of pursuading gowlis to migrate to that area. In the absence of any guarantee on this point it would be hazardous for the Corporation to embark on this scheme however attractive it may otherwise appear, and it is precisely on this point that the promoters are unable to give any guarantee. The question of distribution is more difficult than that of production, and the scheme makes no provision for it. For these reasons the Commissioner expresses his inability to recommend the scheme for the acceptance of the Corporation.

The Committee agree in the report.

"NOT A CONFIRMED COMMUNIST"

No Direct Evidence Against Desai, Says Mr. Kemp

In the Meerut conspiracy case, before the verdict of assessors was returned Mr. Kemp, the Crown counsel, dealt with the case of the accused M. G. Desai of Bombay (who was found not guilty by three to one). The main charge centred round Desai's association since September 1928 with other members of the conspiracy and helping them with his weekly paper "The Spark."

DESAI IN ENGLAND.

Desai went to England in 1924 and worked as the London correspondent of a Bombay nationalist paper and as a contributor to other papers. In 1925 a letter from him to Mr. D. P. Sinha (defence counsel in the Meerut conspiracy case) was intercepted which showed that he was working at the Labour Research Department (L.R.D.) and was associated with the Indian Seamen's Union in London. There was also evidence to show that one M. A. Desai which Mr. Kemp suggested from surrounding circumstances was a mistake for M. G. Desai, was a member of the Indian Communist Group in Britain. Mr Kemp admitted that there was no direct evidence and the evidence of association during his stay in England was one of the points against him but not the main point. He said: "Desai was not a sort of confirmed communist inside the party."

In November, 1927, Desai arrived in India and in his customs search, Communist periodicals were found with him. He began by working on a nationalist paper in Bombay. Mr. Kemp stated taht he was unable to suggest that Desai was associating himself with the Communists in India up to September, 1928.

"The Workers and Peasants Party later got hold of Desai and worked him round to start "The Spark." There is no other explanation," said Mr. Kemp.

"THE SPARK".

Describing Desai's editorship of "The Spark," Mr. Kemp said that the paper praised Soviet Russia. There was a weekly column "Marxism for every man" in which Marxist theory was propounded. Mr. Kemp quoted amidst general amusement from the column of wit and humour called "Bourgeois Brain Waves," and said that in this column persons whom the editor did not like were indiscribinately insulted and pilloried and he read out sarcastic jokes made at the cost of Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the Bishop of Bombay, "The Times of India," etc.

There was evidence to show that some W.P.P. members helped "The Spark" in its sales and wrote articles for it Mr. Kemp drew pointed attention to the fact that Iskra (Russian for Spark) was also the name with which Lenin was connected. He said that the accused had taken up the frivolous defence that he did not know that Spark meant Iskra and its association with Lenin.

MR. KHARE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kemp dealt with the evidence of Mr. L. G. Khare, editor of "The Bombay Chronicle," who had deposed that he suggested the name Spark to Desai and argued that his (Mr. Khare's) evidence could not be relied upon, as Mr. Khare had admitted that he had read Rence Fullop, Miller's book "Gandhi and Lenin," but did not remember the passage in which reference to Iskra is made.

WIDESPREAD THUNDER-SHOWERS

—:o:—

MONSOON WEAKENS

POONA, Aug. 19.

Scattered thundershowers will recur in the Peninsula and Central Provinces.

The monsoon has been generally weak over the country. Fairly widespread thundershowers have again occurred in the Peninsula and in West Central Provinces and Rajputana.

Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India, West Rajputana Mysore, and Malabar and local in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, West Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, East Rajputana, Hyderabad and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Baluchistan, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Myitkyina one and a half inches; Akyab threequarters; Cherrapunji, Chittagong three; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Silchar one; Darjeeling threequarters; Cox's Bazar, Calcutta and Daltonganj a half; Hoshangabad a half; Murree and Ajmere a half; Dalhousie, Harnai, Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Mount Abu a quarter; Anantapur four; Chitaldroog one and a half; Cochin one; Miraj Palamcottah and Coimbatore a half.—A. P.

Bombay City Rainfall

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 19/8/32 Colaba Point 1.00 Fort 0.00 J. J. Hospital 0.00

Total since 1 st June to date Colaba Point 52.48 Fort 59.56 J. J. Hospital 46.04

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Coloba Point 42.99 Fort 48.75 J. J. Hospital 46.43

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 7.05 Fort 81.22 J. J. Hospital 74.51

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m 19/8/1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 804 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degress)2.3 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (1.0 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. Calm.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 0 miles per hour.

GREEK BANKRUPTCY

LONDON, August 18.

The Greek Minister of Finance is in London to discuss with the Council of Foreign Bondholders the position created by the suspension of payments on the Greek debt.—B.O.W.

PATHE

EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
SUNDAY Morning Show 10 A. M.

To her, their love was real—and precious. To him, it was just another passing pleasure—to be bought and paid for!

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CHAPTER XX.

The long years that Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick had spent in promoting his brother's interests on the police force now teld off like a rosary of sorrows. When he left the courtroom after the acquittal, Tom was at his side.

"Why don't you give the kid a break, Jim?" he said, when they had reached the Chief's office. "If you don't he's sure to go wrong. This is the very time he needs someone to lean on—someone to help him go straight. This Belmonte mob'll corral him—they've got a lever on him now—and he'll wind up with the rest of 'em."

"There's no use talkin', Tom," said Jim. "I've done everything for that kid. The way he acted after I was made chief makes me feel like he isn't my brother after all. I tried to give him every break—and there's nothing I can do now."

"Well, why don't you get him out of town—get him away from these crooks—he's a likeable kid, he listens to everybody—he believes in everybody——"

"Talk to him, anyway. At least he's got an in with the mob now—maybe he can help you break it up," insisted Tom.

"Listen, Tom," said Jim sternly. "I'd rather he played the game square with that bunch of crooks than to be a stool. I can't use my own brother for a stool. He hasn't fallen THAT low—I hope. It's up to him. If he wants to live right he can do it. But I'd rather he'd be honest in anything he goes into."

"If you could get him away from that Beaumont jane he'd be all right," continued Tom. "She's the one who put the skids under him—she's the one who got him mixed up with that mob."

"Yes, and it's my own fault—I see it now. I asked him to help me. He got in with that girl to try to help me dig the lowdown on the Dopey murder. She's poison."

"Well, it was your own fault all around," sighed Tom.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Jim.

"Don't you remember when you had a certain girl spdung who had been framed by those two vice squad men? Don't you remember she was sent to Bedford?"

"Yes—yes, what of it?—that was a raw deal and when I found out about it I got her out and broke the cops," said Jim.

"Well, that gal was Daisy Beaumont," slowly said Tom, carefully watching the expression on Jim's face.

"To hell you say!" exclaimed Jim. "And to think that I got her out for this!"

"Now—that's the point," continued Tom. "I think that gal's grateful. I think she'd do anything for you. Why don't you talk to her? She'll listen to reason and I know that Ed'll do anything she says."

Jim turned and stared out the window. There was nothing but a blank wall opposite, but he looked long and hard.

"I'll be damned," he muttered.

* * * *

When Fightin' Jim left his office that night he didn't walk straight out Center Street toward home. He stopped for a good ten minutes in a shop nearby headquarters and emerged with what almost approached a grin on his face and a big flat box under his arm. And he broke a custom of years' standing by taking the street car to his own corner.

He let himself in stealthily, deposited his box on the living-room table and untied it, and then with a roar called out:

"Patrolman Michael Fitzpatrick! Report to headquarters at once!"

Mary, her eyes round with surprise, ran in from the kitchen, and a clatter and bump on the front stairs announced Mickey's approach from the second floor.

"Jim—hello—you're early, aren't you, honey? Dinner's not nearly ready," she said breathlessly.

"It's all right, sweetheart. Plenty of time—Mickey and I have big business for a little while—here you, Fitzpatrick, not so much noise," he broke off as Mickey burst into the room with a wild yell.

"Hello, Dad, Gee, maybe there's time to play awhile before supper I sure am glad you got home!" he cried excitedly.

"So am I, Mickey, because you and I have high doin's on to-night. Sit down. Patrolman Fitzpatrick while I give your mother a kiss," big Jim smiled a happy smile, dropping the cares of his office from his shoulders in the fun of the game which he and Mickey played each evening. He gave Mary a kiss and a hug and then turned to the center table with its big box.

"Patrolman, it has come to my attention that you have been unusually conscientious in the pursuit of your duties, that you have faithfully followed the instructions of your superior officers and that you have on several occasions valiantly defended the honor of the department by your courageous behavior in the face of danger or adversity——"

"Oh, say, if you mean fightin' about Uncle Ed, that wasn't——" Mickey broke off, realizing that his mother had said not to mention that episode to his father. But fightin' Jim didn't seem to notice.

"And in view of this we have decided to reward your most commendable efforts by promoting you to the rank of Corporal. Here, Corporal Fitzpatrick, are the uniform and accoutrements of your rank." Jim finished his little speech with a flourish and handed Mickey one by one the blue uniform, cap, night stick, and badge, which he had had made in miniature duplicate of those worn by police officers, and designed by the tailor who made his own uniforms.

Mickey was speechless. He looked at the uniform. He looked at his father. And then, regaining his voice, he let out a wild war whoop.

"Mamma! Mamma! I'm a corporal. Lookee what Dad brought me—he made me a corporal." He held it up to him and did a mad twirl in the middle of the floor to show Mary the suit when she came in breathless from the kitchen.

"I'm a corporal, a corporal! Hurray! hurray! Some day, maybe, I'll be as great a cop as you and Uncle Ed, won't I?"

Jim didn't answer. His eyes sought Mary's and hers returned the look in mute sympathy.

"Yes, maybe someday you will be a good cop, Mickey, if you play the game accordin' to the rules. Play it fair and square. Play it for honor and not for money. If you ain't sure about somethin', think it over before you do it. Be sure it's straight—that you wouldn't be ashamed to tell the whole world about it—that your mother would be proud to know about it. Understand me, son?"

"My duty as an officer is my honor as an officer," said Mickey, and saluted gravely.

"That's right, son. Now for your beat." And Jim sank down into his easy chair with an arm around the silent Mary's waist. Mickey departed on his rounds, wearing cap and badge and swinging his night stick.

"I heard about Ed, Jim. Aren't you glad they let him off," Mary began.

"Brother or no brother, Ed should get his the same as any other criminal," Jim, replied tersely.

"But Jim, he's your brother. He's the only one of your own flesh and blood left on this earth. You have done your duty as chief of police and the jury has said he wasn't guilty. You must forgive him, Jim. 'Forgive us our trespasses as we——.' Jim—give him just one chance. Maybe you're wrong. How do you know you're right?" Mary pleaded with tears in her eyes.

Jim was silent. He slapped his right hand up and down on the arm of the morris chair, his chin deep on his chest.

"Jim——." Mary knelt by his chair, lifted his face with her hand. "You know I'm right, Jim, pleas had touched Jim. She Jim. I won't say anything more—you think it over and to-morrow morning have Ed here—that'll be my answer. You couldn't let him drift, let him get caught by that horrible gang, any more than you would Mickey. Ed is your little boy just like Mickey is. He needs your help just as much and maybe more."

Mary rose, confident that her plea had touched Jim. She wiped away the tears with the back of her hand. "Come on, now, Jim, supper'll be ready in just about two minutes. Get your new corporal in off his beat and be ready." She turned away to the kitchen.

"Chief, sir," came a breathless voice from the hallway, "I've just stopped a murder, a brutal, bloody murder down on the corner of Fifth and Magnolia, Mr. Tom Cat was trying to strangle Miss Blondie Canary. She wouldn't pay any attention to him, you know. However, I stopped it, sir, and everything is peaceful now."

"Great work, Mickey boy. You'll make your old Dad proud of you one of these days—when you grow up to be a big copper——" and Mickey's proud grin faded as he noticed that his father was crying as he gathered him up into his arms in bear-embrace.

CHAPTER XXI.

Ed Fitzpatrick came, to' consciousness with that slow, muddled functioning of the brain that something was wrong. Sharp words dinned in his ears and quick blows fell on his cheeks. He began to thresh his arms and kick his legs. Then he sank back with a groan.

"Hey," he exclaimed before he opened his eyes. "What happened?"

"Plenty happened—get up, Ed! Get up quickly!" Daisy's voice had reached the crescendo of intense excitement. Ed began to co-ordinate his mind and muscles. He opened his eye and arose to a half-sitting position. He was lying on the couch fully clothed except for his coat, and his mouth was parched and dry.

"I musta been plenty drunk," he murmured, rubbing his swollen eyes.

"Get yourself together, Ed!" cried Daisy. "Look at this—Cholo's been rubbed out."

Ed's eyes snapped wide open, the fog flew from his brain, his anesthized muscles jerked into action. He sat erect.

"What's that? Cholo croaked?" he asked in a bewildered way.

"Yes—yes", continued Daisy. "I went out to get some eggs for breakfast—got a morning newspaper, and pipe this . . . Found in the alley back of Celli's . . . a chive though his heart . . . Oh, Ed, you're in awful . . . Why did you do it? Why did you do it?"

"Me?" muttered Ed, still in a daze. "Me? I never killed him—I wish I had have—he had it comin'—here, lemme see that paper."

He grabbed the newspaper out of Daisy's hands and scanned the headlines. Then he held the paper closer to his bloodshot, throbbing eyes, and read.

"So they got him, eh?" he said at last. "Well, he had it comin' I am damned glad, they got him—and I'm damned sorry it wasn't me—well, may-be I ain't."

"Ed", said Daisy tenderly, placing her arm around his neck. "Don't lie to little Daisy. I'm your pal. I'll get you out o' this—tell me the truth——."

"I—I—I didn't kill that skunk"

"Don't you remember the argument you had with him?" asked Daisy. "He kept lookin' at me and you called him on it—do you remember that?"

"No—no—I don't remember that—I was a little spiffed—I don't remember arguin' with him—but I remember how he looked at you—and I was sore——."

"Oh, Ed, then you did do it. You were gone for a time. Cholo disappeared. I found you in the kitchen, bawlin' out the cook—come on—don't you remember?"

Ed rubbed his troubled, befuddled head. He shook it slowly.

"No—I don' remember what happened toward the last—but you know that if I had killed him I would have remembered it—it would have sobered me—anyway, where would I get a knife?"

"Well, we've got to do some thin' quick. They found his body at eight o'clock. It's twelve now. We've got to do somethin' and do it on the lam. You get out of here and go over to the Morris Hotel—register for the two of us—I'll be over later—I know that Belmonte mob——."

"Wait a minute—wait a minute," insisted Ed, but she had already jerked him to his feet and was unbuttoning his dress suit vest and shirt. He staggered to his feet a minute and then the seriousness of it came to him.

"All right, Daisy, you win—but gimme a drink—I'm a little shaky", he pleaded. Daisy poured a half tumbler full of rye and handed it to him, and while he gulped it down she dug out a soft-coloured shirt.

"Make it snappy—I'll be over as soon as I can clean things out—register under the name of Davis—here's fifty dollars—for God's sake get yourself together," Daisy's conversation came in rapid-fire staccato. In five minutes she had Ed dressed and started to push him out of the door.

"Just a minute," he hesitated. "I'm not leavin' you here alone—somethin' might happen to you——."

"Here honey, gimme a kiss and do as I say—hurry now—I can take care of myself," and she pushed him out the door. Then she went to the window and watched on the street below until she saw him leave a bit unsteadily. She threw him a kiss but he did not look up.

Daisy began to toss things out of drawers. She threw several necessary articles into a small over-night bag, and kicked the other things about the room. She was just putting on her hat when there was a rap on her door. She glanced at her reflection in fright, then turned and looked at the door.

"Gawd!" she exclaimed under her breath, "who is that?"

She shrugged her shoulders and went to the door and threw it wide open. She stepped back in fright. Jim Fitzpatrick, hat in hand, stood there.

"May I come in?" he asked in calm, even tones.

"Sure—sure—come in—but what is it?" she asked quickly.

Jim sauntered in, looking about the disordered room.

"Looks like you're movin'!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, this is movin' day—what do you want?"

"Oh, nothing—I just wanted to talk to you a minute—you know who I am?" and he leisurely took his seat on the divan, pushing aside as he did the dress coat and vest which lay there.

"Well, I'm in an awful hurry—gotta make a train—yes, I know who you are," and Daisy paced up and down the room, making a futile and nervous attempt to

"Cholo was killed last night," continued Jim in the same quiet voice.

"Cholo killed? You men Mike Cholo?" and Daisy registered surprise. Jim picked up the newspaper from the couch.

"That's what the paper says," and he eyed her narrowly.

"Oh—Oh—I haven't really had time to read the paper—is that true?"

'He liked you a little, didn't he?" asked Jim, tossing the paper aside.

"Don't be funny—not that goof!" exclaimed Daisy indignantly.

"Well, listen, Daisy," said Jim, his voice becoming serious. "I started to come here to talk to you about my brother. I know you like him, and I know you got some influence over him. I'm not as hard-hearted as you think. I planned to come here and talk about him—to get him straight—but things have happened in the last few hours. And now I want to talk about something else. This Cholo affair——"

"Ed didn't have a thing to do with that, chief," snapped Daisy. "Ed was at that party, yes—but I was with him. I was with him every minute of the time and I know he didn' have nothin' to do with it—an' don't you go hangin' no more phoney raps on him—"

"Daisy", said Jim slowly, fingering his hat, "not did you a good to a once—I'm not the sort of guy who sets a price on things he did—I did it because I thought you had been framed, and found that you had been framed. I want you to tell me the truth, and never say a word to Ed that I spoke to you. From all I hear you like the kid, and I think you'd like to see him do right."

"I'd do anything on earth for him!" exclaimed Daisy, getting out her handkerchief "I want him to go straight—and I'd sacrifice anything to see that he did. And I feel my debt toward you—"

She began to silently weep and sank down in the chair.

"Well, then, I want you to help me—to help him," said Jim a tremor in his voice.

"I'll help you—but he didn't clip Cholo," sobbed Daisy. "Give me—give me until to-morrow to get some things straightened out and I'll tell you some things——"

"I'll do it" exclaimed Jim at the note of sincerity in her voice. "I'll expect you to call me to-morrow. He straightened his hat and arose. He stood a moment, walked over and patted the girl's shoulder, and then went out, softly closing the door.

* * * *

Daisy Beaumont, small, black bag clutched in her hand, hesitated in the entrance of her apartment building and cast apprehensive glances up and down the street. Then she started with quick steps toward the avenue. Half way down, two men, lounging in a doorway stepped out.

"Hello, Daisy—in a hurry?" one of them asked. She shrank back. A car was standing at the curb, motor purring, curtains drawn.

"Leave me alone—leave me alone!" cried Daisy. But each of the men had her by the arm. Before she knew it she had been thrown into the tonneau of the machine and it started forward with a jerk.

"Takin' to the Big Dick, eh? Buzzin' to the bulls, eh?" and one of the men slapped her across the mouth before she could scream.

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BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Considerable Enquiry From Consuming Districts

RISE IN ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Our market has continued to remain very steady with a firm undertone. Enquires from consuming districts have considerably increased for almost all kinds of varns, but the prices offered are in many cases comparatively much lower and do not admit of any business in bulk. On the other hand the mills have raised the prices rapidly in sympathy with rapid advance in the prices of raw material and therefore there seems to be a wide gulf at the moment between the sellers and buyers' idea of prices. During the last week there was some business possible for Calcutta and Rangoon markets to a small extent whereas other important consuming districts seems to be lagging behind in their idea of prices. It seems as though the confidence has not yet been revived amongst dealers and consumers and that it will yet take some further time before buyers and sellers are able to meet at satisfactory level of prices and that a large business be possible in Indian yarns. The future outlook however seems to be quite hopeful and what is now required is steady Cotton prices which in their turn will inspire further confidence amongst the buyers.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Spot prices have not been improving at all owing to keen competition from Japanese and Chinese yarns and in many cases dealers have been losing heavily. It is reported that prices in Manchester have further improved but no business of importance has been possible at present for forward deliveries.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have remained also unchanged inspite of sharp rise in Cotton in as much as the advance in Cotton has been upset by further considerable depreciation in the price of Yen. Sampin has improved much further but at the end of the week the Yen Exchange has declined by about 10 per cent as a result of which there is practically no change in the spot prices as well as in forward quotations by Import House. Fresh forward business is on a small seals owing to fears of imposition of heavy Custom Duty on Japanese and Chinese yarns.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The important event during the week has been the increase in prices by the Italian Syndicate to the extent of one anna per lb. in standard Denuers and three quarter anna per lb. in Miscellaneous Denuers on and from the 16th instant, and this small rise did not come as a surprise at all in view of the fact that any of the local and upcountry dealers have already anticipated a small rise during the last few days and had accordingly made heavy purchases during that period. It seems however that the rush for buying of Artificial Silk yarns which was in evidence during the last 2/3 weeks, will now exhaust itself in view of the fact that the dealers have covered their requirements on a big scale and that they will now be found unloading their stocks at slightly below Syndicale prices. Sales by the Syndicate therefore in the near future will be only on a moderate scale for a few weeks. The present rates however are yet low and attractive and it is very likely that although there may be a lull for sometime, on the whole there will be again further buying in evidence atleast after a few days. The Japanese rates have remained practically unchanged inspite of the sharp decline in Exchange to the extent of about 10 per cent in as much as it is reported that in proportionate to the depreciation in Yen prices in Japanese markets have gone up. Reports received from important consuming districts however indicate that the consumerrs now prefer Japanese qualities to some of the Continental Artificial Silk yarns and Japanese qualities have been now finding increased favour amongst certain type of consumers and in some important consuming districts the Japanese qualities get a premium. The understone of the market is fairly steady.

INDIAN YARNS.

Inspite of sharp rise in Cotton many of our Mills have not been able to sell yarns on a big scale owing to the buyers' limits being yet very low. As usual, prices in yarns have not improved as rapidly as the prices of the raw material and a turally therefore it does not pay our Mills to quote any lower prices at to-day's Cotton position. Business transacted during the week, therefore, is on a limited scale. As usual it will take some further time before the consuming districts will be able to pay full price. The undertone however is fairly steady and whilst we do not expect any rapid rise in prices of yarn and whilst much more will depend upon the course of the Cotton prices in the next few days, the tendency of the Yarn Market seems to be gradually improving.

PARSI JOURNALIST FINED

Defamation Charge Proved

Before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Mr. Peshotan Rustamji Bamji charged Keki Shapurji Udwadia (alias Bhathela) and H. Fardoonji (editor and publisher of "Model") under section 500 of the I. P. C. The following is the full text of dalawalt. Presidency Magistrate, the judgment:—

"The complainant, P. R. Bamji, is the proprietor and principal of the Alexandra College of Commerce which has been in existence for nearly 27 years. He has given commercial education to a large number of students, and his College has established a reputation for efficient teaching. "It appears that a student called Keki Shapurji Udwadia who is accused No. 1 in the case was the complainant's studen and the latter gave him facilities for payment of the fees as he (accused No. 1) could not pa the full amount at once. It i not disputed that after the College reopened in January 193 No. 1 did not come to attend th classes, nor did he pay the ba lance of the fees, viz., Rs. 65 d from him. In February, 193 the complainant received fro England certificates of the suc cessful students, including accus ed No. 1, and the latter asked the complainant for his certificates, but it was withheld a the sum of Rs. 65 had not been paid.

VISIT OF ACCUSED TO COMPLAINANT.

"In the month of April, accused No. 1 came with accused No. 2, H. Fardoonji, who is the editor and publisher of a monthly magazine called "Model", and saw the complainant who was willing to part with the certificates provided the amount due to him was paid. The complainant further said that he would show from the counterfoils of the receipt book what amount remained to be paid.

"On or about the 20th April last, the accused again came and represented that there was a job for accused No. 1 which would not be secured without the certificates. At this meeting it was decided that accused No. 1 should pass a pronote for the amount due, and accused No. 2 undertook that he would see that the moneys were paid in a short time. The certificates were handed over to accused No. 1 and both left.

DEFAMATORY LETTER.

"In the May issue of "Model", a letter in Gujrati over the signature of accused No. 1 appeared, the contents of which are calculated to lower the reputation of the complainant. It is suggested that the complainant accepted fees from students, but failed to give receipts and thereby put the students to difficulty. The underlying meaning is that the complainant is dishonest.

"The complainant immediately filed a complaint against the accused in this court, and on the first day of the hearing accused No. 1 gave an unconditional apology to the complainant who compounded the case. Now it is admitted by the complainant that when he was at Udwada he approached the relations of accused No. 1 and told them that Rs. 65 were due to him, and that accused No. 1 should be persuaded to pay the same. In his statement accused No. 2 admits that he is the editor and publisher of the paper and says that he was provoked to publish the letter because the complainant made a complaint to the relations of accused No. 1.

ACTED VERY IRRESPONSIBLY.

"After the charge under section 500 of the I.P.C., was framed accused No. 2 pleaded not guilty but he made no attempt to seek shelter under any of the exceptions to section 499 of the I.P.C. his only witness Unvala knows very little about the case, and does not help him in the least. To my mind accused No. 2 has acted in a very irresponsible manner, he has no defence to offer. The charge is satisfactorily proved against him. I find him guilty under it, and sentence him to pay a fine of

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TOTAL ASSETS Rs. 1 Crore and 45 Lakhs.
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ASTHMA-CURE

1. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay writes:—She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in weeks.

DR. KUSUMGAR M.D., (Homeo.) 231, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE LOSSES

Merchant Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Friday.

Worried over the loss of his cloth business in Africa, Sunderdas Ukeda (65), who after his return to Bombay was living with his nephew on the second floor of Karsondas Natha Building, situated near Prarthana Samaj committed suicide by jumping out of the window early this morning.

At an inquest held on his body by the city coroner, Tulsidas Jairam stated that Sunderdas was his maternal uncle. Lately Sunderdas appeared very morose and sad over the loss of his cloth business in Africa. Last night when they retired to bed he was all right. To-day at about 5.15 a.m. his servant woke him up and informed him of the sad incident. Witness found, Sundardas lying in a pool of blood on the foot path. His skull was fractured and his legs and hands broken.

A police constable of the Lamington Road station, stated in evidence, that he heard a thud early this morning, and shouting to the servant of Tulsidas, told him to inform his employer of the incident. The dead body was removed by the witness to the morgue.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to a suicidal fall from the second floor of the Karsondas Natha Building.

SUICIDE AT SEA

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Friday.

The city coroner held to-day an inquest on the body of Shivdas Nagindas Merchant (59), formerly a share-broker, who committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea. His deadbody was found floating yesterday afternoon at the Chaupatty Seaface, near Wilson College, by a police constable of the Gamdevi station.

The brother of the deceased stated that Shivdas had been suffering for the last three years from convulsions and asthma. On August 17, Shivdas was removed by the witness to the Free Emergency Hospital. Witness learnt yesterday evening that his brother was missing from the hospital, so he reported the matter to the Maharbouri police, who informed witness that a dead body had been found floating at Choupaty. Witness identified the corpse at the morgue as that of his brother.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal drowning.

INDORE MARKET NEWS

Indore, Aug. 18.

Messrs. Gangdhar Waman and Co. have issued the following report:—

SEEDS WHEAT & CO.

Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal
Wheat Bombay Pass 22/-23/-.
Wheat Malwi 18/-19/-
Pissi 16/-18/-.
Gram 14/8/-
Teelseed 40/-
Linseed bold brown 19/-
Cotton seed 16/-
Cotton (Ginned) Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 80-90/-.
Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70/-80/-
Cotton Broach ready per candy of 784 lbs. Rs. 218/-.
Cotton Broach Settlement June July 1933 226/8.

INDORE SHARE MARKET

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100, 42/-
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100-12/8-351/-
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100-10 241.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 100-12/8/-150
Kalvnmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 100-7/-110/-
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100-3/8/-82/-
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 100-0 28/-
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. 100-0 50/-
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. 50.
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25-0 23/4.

WORKSHOP PEACE

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

The P. W. D. Workshop lookout ended to-day, the men resuming work as a result of a compromise reached between them and the management.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vad 4, 1988
Parsi—Aspandad 18, 1301
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 17, 1351
Sunrise—6h. 21m.
Sunset—7 h 3m.
Hightide—2-02, 14-10
Lowtide—7-42, 20-16

Phases of the moon:—Last quarter 24th Aug. 0h. 51m. p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1h. 25m. a.m.

S. S. Maloja with homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

Harwood League. K. O. S. B.'s vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records. 9-10 p.m. Next Week's amusements by "The Picturegoer"; 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay current rates; Light music by Bai Chanda (of Benares) with Majid Khan (Sarangi).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION

The annual social to welcome the new women Graduates will be held in the Wilson College Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. V. R. Nerurkar will deliver a lecture on "Primary Education in England" to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Bombay Municipal Marathi Teachers' Training Class Hall, Lamington Road.

Religious Discourses

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual public class at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall on Saturday (to-day) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Straits and Japan per s.s. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Sunshine Susie". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

Empire: "Once A Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

Empress: "Merely Mary Ann". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

Capitol: "Mata Hari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m. Matinee, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Rialto: "Seed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m. Extra Show on Sunday 10 a.m. Matinee, Wednesday, 4 p.m.

Pathe: "Daybreak". Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

Wellington: "Dirigible". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

West-End: "Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m. Matinee, Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Globe: "Chatra-Bakavali". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m. Matinee, Wednesday and Friday at 3 p.m.

Krishna Cinema: "Krishnavtar". Daily 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.

Opera House: "Hamlet". To-day at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The annual gathering to commemorate the 23rd anniversary of the death of the late Mr. K. R. Cama will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort (entrance from the Ravelin Street) Shams-ul Ulama Dr. Sir Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver a discourse on "The Date of Zoroaster."

THE RIALTO TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY.

THE GREAT DRAMATIC SMASH OF THE SEASON!

A SENSATIONAL GRIPPING STORY OF PEOPLE LIVING, LOVING, FIGHTING AGAINST THE IMMUTABLE LAWS OF LIFE

WITH THE BRILLIANT CAST INCLUDING

JOHN BOLES

GENEVIEVE TOBIN—RAYMOND HACKETT—LOIS WILSON.

ANOTHER "RAID" ON SECRETARIAT

Fifty More Arrests

EXCITING CHASE ON THE OVAL

BOMBAY, Friday.

Persistent efforts made by the Congress to "raid" the Secretariat again this morning culminated in the arrest of 50 persons.

A number of small processions, composed of volunteers plainly dressed but carrying tricolour flags, were held up by the police on their way to the Secretariat and immediately put under arrest.

All the gates leading to the building were guarded by the Colaba police under Inspector Stokes.

The most exciting event was the chase that was witnessed on the Oval maidan between the police and a party of volunteers. Arriving on the maidan in taxis the volunteers rushed in the direction of the Secretariat. The police challenged them and then followed an exciting game of hide-and-seek.

The men were ultimately arrested after a hot chase.

Sergeant Rimmer arrested a batch of 20 men when they were marching in a procession from Oak Lane, Fort, in the direction of the Secretariat while five men were arrested in the gardn of the Prince of Wales Museum.

The rest were arrested in front of the Secretariat. Together with those arrested last evening in connection with the "raid" the total has reached 70.

Object Of Raids To "Capture" Power ...

BOMBAY, Friday.

"So these are the warriors of the Secretariat Raid," remarked Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when seven boys arrested yesterday in connection with the raid on the Secretariat, were placed on a remand application. The magistrate directed them to be remanded to the Children's Home till August 31.

The remaining thirty-one accused, arrested yesterday, were then tried in three batches. The first consisted of sixteen persons and were charged under section 17 of clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act—with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

Mr. Spencer, opening the case for the prosecution, stated that leaflets were distributed on Wednesday announcing that the Secretariat would be raided by the members of the Emergency Councils and others at 3-30 p.m. yesterday. The leaflet stated that the idea in raiding the Secretariat was to show to the public that the Congress programme was to capture the Government and this could not be done through negotiations. A strong posse of police was posted near the Secretariat, at the Museum, the Oval and other places and the accused were arrested, as they came in batches.

DO AS YOU PLEASE.

One of them, a Mahomedan boy, when asked whether he was prepared to apologise, stated that the court could do as it liked. He had nothing to say in the matter.

The magistrate sentenced two of the accused to one day's simple imprisonment as they apologised, while the remaining fourteen accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

The next batch of thirteen persons, including the president and two secretaries of the thirty-third Emergency Council were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each. They were convicted under section 143 I.P.C.

18 Persons Jailed For "Raid" On Secretariat

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Friday.

Eighteen more persons were sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court under section 143 I.P.C. with being members of an unlawful assembly.

The accused were arrested this morning near Bell Lane while they were marching in a procession to the Secretariat. They were asked to disperse, and on their failing to do so, they were arrested.

The first batch was convicted under section 17, clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, while the second batch was convicted under section 143 of the I.P.C.

The second batch was charged by the prosecution under section 17 clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act but the Magistrate suggested hearing the prosecution case that the accused could only be charged under section 143 I.P.C. with being members of an unlawful assembly.

MAGISTRATE'S SUGGESTION

According to the prosecution, the accused were arrested near Church Gate, while they were marching in a procession to the secretariat. The Magistrate was of opinion that merely marching in a procession could not mean that the accused were assisting in the operations of an unlawful association. It should be proved that they did assist.

The police prosecutors agreed with the suggestion of the Magistrate and thought that the accused could only be charged under section 143 I.P.C.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings and refused to apologise to the Court.

The last batch consisting of two persons were given six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for assisting the operation of an unlawful association.

CHRISTIAN PICKET SENTENCED.

A christian youth was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for dissuading customers from going into the firm of Gulabchand Ratanchand.

For a similar offence, a man aged about 60, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate, in passing orders remarked that the accused was an "old and broken man".

Accused:—I might be old and broken, but I won't apologise to the Court.

Six Congress Workers Released

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Friday.

Six persons who were arrested some time back under the Emergency Powers Ordinance were released to-day on parole.

THE B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD.

The following are the gross receipts for July last of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd:—

Electric Supply for July 1932 Rs. 6,96,415; up to the end of July 1932 Rs. 52,88,173.

Traction (Trams & Omnibuses) for July 1932 Rs. 4,00,337; up to the end of July 1932 Rs. 33,47,275

Decrease over same period last year up to the end of July 1932 Rs. 7,36,318

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE.

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON

	New York, Aug. 19.
Previous closing	3.47 1/2
To-day's closing	3.47 1/8

T T ON NEW YORK

	London, Aug. 19.
Previous closing	3.47 3/4
To-day's opening	3.47 3/8
To-day's closing	3.47 1/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

	New York, Aug. 19.
Previous closing rate	7.54
To-day's opening rate	7.59
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	7.44
Difference	—.10

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

July/Aug.	214/3
April/May	225/0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

	Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Previous closing rate	5.48
To-day's opening rate	5.57
Difference	plus .09
To-day's closing rate	5.62
Difference	plus .14

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Aug. 19.
Silver ready	18 1/4 plus 5 annas.
Silver forward	18 5/16 plus 5 annas.

Market: India and China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

	Bombay, Aug. 19.
Silver ready Shravan	56 2 0
Silver forward Shravan	56 3 0
Silver Bhadrava	56 13 0
Gold ready	29 4 0
Gini Gold	18 9 6

Premier's Award "Not Honest Attempt To Solve Communal Question"

(Continued from page 1.)

and as conforming to the requirements of responsible government:—

1 Separate electorates should be done away with and there should be joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities.
2 There should be no statutory fixation of a majority.
3 The position of all important minorities should be equitably considered in the determination of weightage.
4 There should be no statutory recognition of communal representation in the All-India, or the Provincial Executive or in the services, but by a convention, a fair and adequate representation should be secured to the various communities consistently with consideration of efficiency and the possession of the necessary qualifications.
5 All necessary, reasonable and practicable guarantees should be given to all communities with regard to their religion culture, language and special laws.

KIDWAI ON PREMIER'S AWARD

LUCKNOW, Aug. 19.

Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai, Member of the Council of State and President of the Muslim Independent Party, in a statement to the Associated Press says that he personally, as well as the Independent Party, does not consider questions of electorates or franchise to be vital or chief points for discussion. "The chief points are", he says, "the nature of the future Indian constitution and the extent to which Indians get control and power over the future Indian Government and finances."

GLARINGLY BIASSED.

He agrees with Sir Malcolm Hailey that the time for discussing the procedure has long passed. It is time now for all proposals to be put in a concrete form not only before a few representatives selected by the British Government but before the whole public of India before they are put in the form of a Bill. As to the communal award itself even a child can see that it is glaringly biased in favour of Christians and Europeans particularly in Bengal.

In Mr. Kidwai's opinion it was a mistake on the part of Muslims to demand separate electorates. In the Punjab and Bengal they had been heavily punished for this blunder. Their majority had been converted into a minority although Mr. Mac Donald expressed abhorrence of the Round Table Conference meetings of this unconstitutional and undemocratic eventuality. In Bengal as also in the Punjab the balance had been given in the hands of Christians and special interests. In Bengal the official "bloc" would remain though with a changed name as it would remain in the centre in the form of representatives of Indian rulers.—A.P.

Karachi Hindus Protest Against Communal Award

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

At a public meeting held last night on the grounds of the Rambaugh Recreation ground Mr. Shivandas Bachani presiding, a resolution was adopted declaring that the communal award created several divisions in the Indian nation and was bound to cause a great deal of mischief in the country, the responsibility for which must be laid at the door of the Government.

The resolution added that though the door for mutual agreement was not closed before Government of India Act was passed into law yet any change in the award would be difficult in view of the fact that the Muslims had been given a position of clear vantage.

The speakers included Messrs. D. D. Choudhary and Gulranjmal, municipal councillors.—A.P.

UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION

—:o:—

Office To Be Opened In Bombay

United Artists Corporation who have been supplying Pathe Cinema with big pictures during the last year are opening their office in Bombay. Their address from the 1st of next month will be Pathe Building, Ballard Estate.

INWARD AIRMAIL ARRIVES.

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The inward airmail arrived at Drigh Road aerodrome at 8 p.m., being four and a half hours late. The machine covered the distance between Bushire and Karachi in one day instead of the usual one and a half days.—A.P.

"NEGATION OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT"

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad On Premier's Award

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, while urging that "the communities concerned should accept the Premier's Award for what it is worth and proceed with the further consideration of constitutional problems in a statement issued for publication says he feels it his duty to point out glaring defect of the decision." He continues:

"One expected the decision to be more in accordance with correct theory and principles. The Prime Minister and other British Statesmen rightly emphasised on many occasions that earmarking seats in the legislatures for members professing any particular religion was most undesirable. To allow parties in the new legislatures to be formed on the basis of different religious persuations and not on principles and views is the very negation of democratic representative government.

OBSTACLE TO UNITY.

"Keeping different communities in separate watertight compartments must prove a great obstacle in the evolution of national unity and will make unworkable the joint responsibility of the Cabinet. But in spite of all this, I have always recognised that if Moslems are not prepared at present to come into joint electorates with reservation of seats for them and insist upon separate electorates, such electorates have to be maintained.

"If that is the correct view, a view which was held and expressed by the Prime Minister and others, His Majesty's Government should have scrupulously abstained from further extending the evil by providing separate electorates for the Depressed classes, Indian Christians and others.

REGRETTABLE DEFECT.

"Another regrettable defect in the ward is that it does not provide the machinery by which in the course of time separate electorates may give way to joint electorates. I do not mean any rigid time limit for the

"However, I feel it my duty to point out the glaring defects of the extinction of separate electorates but a system by which this may be brought about by voluntary action.

"In the Minorities Committee I had suggested that provision should be inserted making it permissible for any particular members of any community to whom separate electorates are conceded to declare their desire to go into joint electorates and on such declaration which must be treated as final, they should be included in the joint electoral roll and be eligible to vote and stand for election in the joint electorate. There is an appreciable number among educated Muslims who prefer to be in joint electorates and there is no reason why they should be forced to go into separate electorates against their conviction and desire.

"The case is much stronger in the case of the Depressed Classes and Indian Christians. These communities are at present in joint electorates and there is a marked clevage of opinion in both those communities as regard joint and separate electorates. There is not only no earthly reason why those among them who are at present in joint electorates should be compelled to abandon joint electorates and go into separate electorates against their will, but it is most unfair to do so.

"One other feature of the award to which I take exception is the over-representation given to Europeans, especially in Bengal. But the disproportion is still greater when one examines the representation of Commerce and Industry. In Madras, Europeans get four as against two for Indians, in Bombay, Europeans are given five seats as against three for Indians, in Bengal fourteen for Europeans and five for Indians. Taking the total for India, Europeans are given 41 seats as against 22 for Indians."

BEWARE OF BOGUS BROKERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter appearing in your paper under the caption "Beware of Bogus Brokers", is a timely warning to the middle-class people who are your patrons. This warning will keep the general public on their guard where the law has no hold on the intellectual criminals. When I read your paper of the 16th instant I was sorry to find that I got the warning too late, because I was already a victim.

The "Bogus" broker who approached me as my well-wisher and promised me to get me out of my monetary difficulties has fixed me up by simultaneously using out of the methods mentioned in the writer's warning. And instead of doing me any good, I have to pay regularly an instalment to Calcutta publishers for books which are of no use to me nor can I sell them unless I pay the whole amount to the company. If the books were sold, they would not fetch even four annas in a rupee. My salary per month is Rs. 90. The instalment that I pay is Rs. 10 per month. My service in the Government Office is of nine years. So under such circumstances, I have no alternative but to pay up and smile at my ignorance!

I hope that all those who are in monetary difficulties will take this timely warning and be careful in future of these Bombay sharks who butcher human beings.—Yours, etc.

"A VICTIM."

Royal Indian Marine,
Dockyard, Aug. 19.

K. N. J. JAIN PRIZE.

The Kalanchand Navalchand Javeri Jain Prize of Rs. 120 has been awarded to Mr. Chandulal Allji Shah of Bhavnagar, who secured 417 marks, in the last Matriculation Examination.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1932

ROBUST LIBERALISM

Certain prominent Liberals are showing signs of restiveness, after their self-denying ordinance of the last few months. What is the mysterious influence behind these signs of preparations for the resumption of co-operation may be left to the imagination of our readers. After the suspicious resolution of the Western India Liberal Council, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has invited everybody "to make the last of a bad bargain, to submit to it provisionally and to proceed with the further and important stages of framing the constitution, if the British Government will make it possible for them to co-operate." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has published a similar laboured and disingenous thesis on the necessity of co-operation, and proves it to his own satisfaction, by separating the "abstract political principles" from a "temporary practical solution."

NOT FAIR TO COUNTRY.

These eminent Liberals are neither fair to their fellow-Liberals, nor to their country, nor to themselves in claiming that the Premier's hopelessly unbalanced award affords a basis for further co-operation with the British Government. In this connection it is well to remember that other Liberals like Mr. S. B. Tambe, Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and Sir H. S. Gour have no illusions on the point. They hold that the award is neither just nor democratic, and must, therefore, be summarily rejected. More than this, nine members of the Western Liberal Council have issued a statement repudiating the inference, naturally drawn from the resolution passed on Wednesday, that they or the Council believe that the Award can be accepted as a solution, temporary or otherwise. The resolution, they say, does not imply any acceptance of the award by the Liberals and they add that, in view of the resolution passed by the Indian National Liberal Federation at its last sessions, the award is bound to be regarded not only as unsatisfactory and injurious to national interests but also unacceptable by the vast majority of Indian Liberals. This renders the position of Sir Chimanlal and Sir Tej Bahadur still more invidious and we would again ask: What has influenced them in taking up an attitude so opposed to the declared policy of the Liberal Federation?

A NEEDED WARNING.

It is significant that the "Leader," the accredited organ of advanced Liberal opinion, edited by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, sounds a note of warning against "undue and premature optimism." Even if it accepts the suggestion of reversion to "old conference methods," it has its doubts whether this "reversion will include the possibility of agreement" between the two countries. With irresistible force it shows that Sir Samuel had promised that Parliament and not the Government would "undertake the responsibility of agreements" and yet at the very first opportunity during the Parliament recess he undoes the policy laid down by it and the Government and proceeds with his own plans!

The "Leader" does not believe in any "illusion" of a new Round Table Conference, and thinks that the real time for negotiations will be before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Even in the best of circumstances it does not suppose that the "present impasse can be terminated." In a burst of honest indignation it continues: "If the co-operation of Liberals is genuinely sought then this manoeuvring for position, both in respect of procedure and the substance of reform must be definitely abandoned."

ROBUST LIBERALISM.

The kind of responsibility envisaged by it is entirely different from that contemplated either by the Europeans or the Tory Secretary of State. It wants the genuine article with safeguards which will not "eat up the vital principle of responsibility." "In one word," it adds, "Liberals do not want self-government in bonds, and it is from this view they will judge the safeguards or reservations." We have quoted these extracts to show that there is a vast difference between the honest and authentic Liberal view-point and the plans of the present Secretary of State for India, just as there is a vast difference between these robust assertions of what the majority of Liberals stand for and the finnicking casuistry of the attempts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to justify acceptance of the Premier's award. In view of all these vital differences between the Liberals themselves, and in view also of there being no change for the better in the Government attitude towards the constitutional question, it is doubtful, even if a few of the Liberals are anxious to join hands with the Government, whether they can do any good either to themselves or the country by an easy surrender of their position.

CHANCE FOR UNITY.

The present is a great opportunity to bring about unity between advanced political opinion in India—between the Liberals and Nationalists—and to frame a joint programme for the country, for the early achievement of real self-government. The differences between honest Liberals and Nationalists have been whittled down considerably during the last few months and we believe that a great opportunity has come for presenting a solid Nationalist front to the Tory Diehards in London. Such occasions of rapprochement come but rarely and it will be a tragedy if this one is rejected. Liberals must have more faith in their own countrymen than in a Premier who has changed his political opinions so many times to suit the occasion. What is more, no solution of the constitutional problem will be real or acceptable to the country, unless it has the seal of approval of the most advanced political party in India. If some Liberal leaders still believe that they can come to a settlement with the Tory Government behind the backs of the greatest leaders of the country and can work the new constitution without the latter's help, they will find themselves sadly deluded.

Injustice In The Punjab

The Sikhs have sound reason to be indignant at Government's decisions on the communal question. They were repeatedly assured that, in view of their invaluable services in the past and the fact that at present they pay about 40 per cent of the Punjab provincial revenue, they would receive due consideration in their own province. Following generally the standard of weightage in representation claimed by the Muslims and the Europeans, the Sikhs demanded 30 per cent representation. But they are given only 18.3 per cent.

MORE THAN THEY ASKED.

On the other hand, as the Sikh manifesto points out, the Muslims have got even more than their minimum demand. The Muslims, says the manifesto, "asked for one seat more than the combined representation of all the other communities, but they have been given seven." The Muslim majority is definite, however designed. In addition to the 83 seats they get as Muslims out of the total of 175, they are most likely to secure three of the five seats for Landholders and two out of the three for Labour. Thus they get a practically guaranteed statutory majority of 91 seats or 52 per cent. The Sikhs are, therefore, justified in declaring that Government have banished the possibility of the formation of parties on non-communal lines." And it is not surprising that they add that the award has "shaken the faith of the Sikhs in the British Government's sense of justice and fair play."

CONTEMPTUOUS TREATMENT.

The Punjab Hindus have been given more unjustly treated. Their treatment is, in fact, contemptuous. Though they are in a minority of 29 per cent and as such entitled to the weightage that has been given to all other minorities, they are not only not given any weightage but get fewer seats than they can claim on the strength of their population. No seats are reserved for them but by vigorously contesting the general seats they may be reasonably expected to secure about 26 per cent representation. In the face of such glaring injustice one wonders how the Premier can lay his hand on his heart and assert that the Award is a fair and honest attempt "to hold the balance between conflicting claims." Government have flouted the claims of Hindus and Sikhs and imposed upon the province two evils, communal electorates and a statutory communal majority a combination which is justly called a constitutional monstrosity.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL!

It is impossible that either the Sikhs or the Hindus will accept the Award. The Sikhs have already declared that "they can never submit to such a decision." Their leaders have even called upon them to be prepared "to secede from the northern districts of the Punjab and to organise opinion to exercise self-determination." The Punjab Hindus have not yet issued any general manifesto but it is quite sure they will not let themselves be sacrificed. The resistance to the Award from Nationalists of all communities is a foregone conclusion. But good may come out of the present evil. The time is now propitious for all Nationalists and all disillusioned communalists to combine not merely to resist the scheme but to resume their efforts to evolve one of their own.

APPEAL TO COMMONSENSE

While a Lieutenant of Hitler, Count Helldorf, declares in a manifesto to his troops, the Berlin 'Brown Army' that, "within a few weeks political conditions will result in the Nazis' assumption of power," von Papen is confident of remaining at the helm of affairs for a long time. Interviewed by Reuter, he said that his Government would not try to avoid the Reichstag as they were confident of success and "would appeal to the commonsense of all political parties who realise that no other Government can replace the present Government." Much depends, of course, on how von Papen and his colleagues handle the Reichstag.

The Chancellor has begun to hold out alluring hopes of securing to Germany the return of her colonies and taking a strong line about his country's claim "for equality of treatment with other Powers regarding disarmament." If his promises induce the groups in the Reichstag, excepting the Nazis, who are not prepared for a compromise, to give his Government a vote of confidence his immediate object will be secured. Probably the Communist Party may abstain from voting when the Reichstag meets, just to spite the Nazis. There is one factor which operates at present in favour of the present Government. Germany has not been obliged to go off the gold standard and her commercial credit abroad is not impaired. It is a factor which is bound to weigh heavily with her business interests, whatever sympathy some of them may feel for Hitler's aims.

FILM INDUSTRY IN THE SOVIET

Mighty Instrument For Abolishing Illiteracy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

MOSCOW, July 29.

Soviet Government attaches much importance to the development of Film Industry seeing in it, a mighty machine of propaganda and an invaluable weapon for promoting literacy and culture among the backward and illiterate population. From the very beginning of the Revolution in Russia Cinema industry was declared State Monopoly and was intensively used for the propaganda purposes like the Press and Radio of this country.

Owing to the absence of both raw material and apparatus, very few films were produced in Russia. Her entire dependency on the imported films and apparatuses formed a great obstacle to development of film industry with the consequence that 75 per cent. of all the films screened in Russia were either imported from abroad or old ones.

FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

During the "reconstruction period" Soviet Government spent huge sums in importing 'raw' films and apparatus, etc., from abroad. Simultaneously it opened a school for training skilled workers to serve that industry. It was during this period that the general plan of fighting illiteracy was adopted by the government in connection with which the theme for the films was diverted from propaganda into educational channels.

The third period, period of the Five-Years' Plan, finally accomplished the task of reorganisation of the film industry of Soviet Russia. Later on the improvements in film manufacture were undertaken by the Soviet scientists while the industry began to produce cinema apparatus of its own. A wider perspective was thus opened before the Soviet film industry.

SELF-RELIANCE.

Emancipating itself from the foreign dependency, the Soviet Film Industry began to make rapid progres both in quality and quantity of its production. Now, when sufficient raw material was to be had in Russia itself art films began to appear one after another and soon won a considerably high place in the world of production. The Soviet Film Industry is controlled by a trust called "Souzkino". To this a number of other trusts are affiliated.

DIFFERENT FROM HOOLWOOD.

Before going to factory every scenario is examined by the Glavlit, a sub-department of the Educational Commissariat. No film is allowed to be produced with religious propaganda, or mere love sentiment or fantasy. A film according to Soviet theory must have something vital to teach to the public and not become a means for recreation alone. Of course love, adventures and other similar subjects are allowed to be screened as a supplement to other "useful" subjects. In this the Russian films radically differ from Hollywood products.

CLOSE TO REALITY.

In producing a film the Soviet directors remain very close to reality. If a school boy is needed to be screened a real school boy will act instead of a professional actor, and if a crowd is needed or a soldier is needed the services of a real crowd or a regular soldier will be requisitioned. This makes the film more real, more lively. Besides, the Soviet film industry does not produce films only to make money, on the other hand Government grants subsidies to make the film available to a peasant, worker or soldier and to school boys.

Much has already been done within the short period of five years to develop the Soviet Film industry. The Second Five-Year Plan foresees still more development in this vital branch of Russian industry.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

There function in this country three institutes for training skilled workers for the movies, besides there are 241 schools to serve the same purpose. The students of the institutes as well those of the schools undergo their courses both in theory and practice from the very beginning. Thus the most valuable principle of united practice and theory is observed throughout the training period.

INCREASED PUBLIC PATRONGAE.

The number of cinema theatre visitors is increasing with the same speed with which education and industry are developing in the country. During 1929-30, 473,000,000 visited cinemas while during 1930-31, the number rose to 817,000,000. Visiting a cinema theatre in Russia has become a routine rather than a recreation. There are cinemas not only in cities and towns, but in many villages, clubs, hospitals, schools factories, and in big apartment houses. Besides the usual theatres there are travelling theatres.

During 1931, 23,000,000 roubles were invested in the film industry to USSR. The estimates for the current year are 100,000,000 roubles with a possibility to increase this sum by additional 31,211,000 roubles.

Notes of the Day

India And Ireland.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" in the course of an interview with Mr. V.J. Patel is greatly concerned about his alliance with the Irish and particularly, with the Indian-Irish Independence League. He thinks Mr. Patel is making a mistake in "allying himself so definitely with the declared enemies of England." "Some of the people," says the correspondent, "are naturally less concerned about the rights of India than they are with inflicting the maximum damage upon the trade and other interests" of England. It is an Englishman who writes this. The Irish version is probably diametrically opposed to it. The Irish were more likely to be sympathetic towards India, because they themselves were a subject-race, and know all the effects of subjection better than British people, however well-inclined they may be. Ireland is no enemy of England, but she is unwilling to be exploited, and if that is a crime, she is guilty of it. Mr. Patel knows what he is about, but we agree with the writer that "India's struggle for self-government must be waged on her own soil," however useful propaganda in foreign countries may be. To this Mr. Patel's explanation is that if the British authorities will not allow this to be done in India, they must bear the consequences.

Labour Neglected.

The charges made against Mr. MacDonald who, at one time, belonged to the Labour Party, but now is a prisoner in the Tory camp, that he favours Capitalists at the expense of poor people, gains additional point when we remember that while 53 seats have been made over to commercial interests throughout India, only 38 have been reserved for Labour. The interests of Labour are vast and spread over the whole country, and nowhere in the world, do workers require more protection than in India, whether at the hands of indigenous or exotic capitalists. The cry in England is that, Mr. MacDonald has betrayed Labour interests. We would rather put it that he had no sympathy for Labour which he used only as a pawn for his political ambitions. As a Bombay Labour leader said, the workers in India would refuse to touch the Award with a pair of tongs, because it would enthrone communalism permanently in the country, and Labour has neither Communalism nor Colour.

Troops For Bengal.

Sir John Anderson cannot be blamed if he is resolved on putting all the experience he gained in Ireland into practice in Bengal for the suppression of terrorism. His latest and most desperate measure, we are bound to say, since it is likely to alienate even professional "loyalists" from the Government, is to ask the Viceroy to send six battalions of Indian infantry and one of British infantry obviously to put a stop to "political dacoities, mail robberies and thefts of arms." The Government admit that, in spite of all the "special measures," such crimes have not ceased and, therefore, the military are to take a hand in the affair. At this rate we shall not be surprised if this is followed by Martial Law, for, that's the only thing now remaining for Sir John Anderson to do. In his last speech he asked the public to show their "active loyalty." Such a large number of troops ought to bring them to the necessary pitch of loyal enthusiasm After this, who can doubt, what policy Sir John proposes to follow, in spite of his soft protestations.

Abuse Of Power.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi is reported to have directed that, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Punjab Municipal Act, Lala Deshbandhu, Director of the daily "Tej," be removed from membership of the Delhi Municipal Committee because he had been convicted and the Chief Commissioner thinks that the conviction implies a defect in his character and unfits him to be a member of the Municipal Committee. If the conviction were for a mere technical, political offence without any moral turpitude, we believe and the country believes that such conviction does not reflect on his character and certainly does not unfit him for any municipal work, and that the Chief Commissioner has abused the power conferred upon him by the Act. It remains to be seen whether Lala Deshbandhu will be allowed to be re-nominated in his constituency and what the Chief Commissioner will do, if he is re-elected by the electorate.

WEEK-END JOURNALS PAT PREMIER ON BACK

—:o:—

But Are Sure Was A Thankless Task

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The weeklies pay tribute to the sincerity of Government's decision and do not expect that it will receive gratitude for undertaking the task.

The "Spectator" pays compliment to the Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare for expedition with which they carried the decision through the Cabinet and says that the figures seem to have achieved the greatest possible measure of justice.

The "New Statesman" considers that the plan represents an honest attempt to solve the apparently insoluble. It would doubtless work if the leaders of all India communities want it to but before that happy day arrives there are other problems to be solved.

The journal proceeds to criticise the present policy and says that the Government may have made the best of their job in framing the electoral system for to-morrow but they are making the worst of job of handling India of to-day.

The "Week-end Review" states that as far as the award goes, it is probably best that can be made failing agreement between the communities, but it is discouraging to see whole emphasis of the Indian policy still laid on constitutional machinery which cannot function in the absence of a bold economic reconstruction.

The "Saturday Review" criticises percentage of seats alloted to Europeans and ridicules Indian criticisms of scheme, pointing out that it is still open to the Indians to agree among themselves.—Reuter.

Bangalore Knight On Communal Award

—:o:—

BANGALORE, Aug. 19

"Apparently Hindus are not pet children of the British Government. They receive no weightage in provinces where they are in a minority and even their majority position in other provinces is seriously imperilled in the allocation of seats by the unsolicited saddling of separate electorates on communities who are expressedly against such a definite cleavage which is sought to be created and perpetuated. Altogether the award has caused me deep disappointment" declares Sir Puttanna Chetty in a statement to press.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

The United States will be sending representatives to London in September, says Reuter, to discuss the question of naval reduction, but they will be given instructions "not to surrender the row-boat unless the United States is assured of British support for the United States' position with regard to Manchuria." As far as Britain is concerned they may keep the row-boat and the jolly-boat too, if they leave Britain with a few gun-boats.

* * * *

In the meanwhile following on the review of umpteen warships by the King in the English Channel the Prince of Wales has just inspected 45 warships at exercise in the Mediterranean. She's sure some disarmament bird, this old Britain of ours.

* * * *

It seems funny that Sir John Simon doesn't put in an appearance on these occasions to assess the qualitative and quantitative value of the ships and blow off some of his platitudinous gas on the subject of peace among the nations.

* * * *

This demonstration off the Ionians will no doubt do Mussolini a bit of good. Just make him understand that Britain doesn't mean to give up bossing the Mediterranean yet awhile. Anyway not till the Duce gives some earnest of his own intentions of disarmament.

* * * *

It is an interesting speculation to wonder what the British press would say if 45 Italian warships started their exercises in the North Sea.

* * * *

To-day is the last day at Ottawa to prepare for a gust of gush from B. O. W. in your paper to-morrow. We may tell you in advance that an agreement has been reached on all points between Britain and all the Dominions, except, of course, Ireland. The foundations of Imperial unity have been permanently strengthened and the bonds of Empire drawn together so tightly that they can hardly stand the strain.

* * * *

Mr. C. Curtis, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, in accepting nomination has gone all out for a "dry" policy, despite Hoover's jump for State option. Obviously the women 'pussyfoots'—it may be feet but we haven't time to ring up old Current Topics—are making their feminine influence felt.

* * * *

The Spanish grandees who assisted the rebel general Sanjurjo have been deprived of their estates and put on the dole. We'll ask Alfonso if he can't spare them something.

* * * *

"Tied to Bombay, and with Bombay still supplying Sind's deficits, Sind, even the new Sind, would never be self-supporting but remain in degradation of beggary."

Thus one Mr. Price, M.L.A.—you must have heard of him, of course—who has suddenly leapt into the limelight as an advocate of Sind separation. She's going to be a beggar anyway and we don't mind if she begs from someone else for a change.

* * * *

But Mr. Price, throwing all caution to the winds and with priceless recklessness says Sind as a separate unit will be self-supporting in a decade. He doesn't know the sad and bitter truth. He will learn it if he turns to page 6.

* * * *

But what is most engaging about the priceless Price is his kind thought for Bombay. "You have only to look at the composition of the Bombay Legislature, including Sind, and without Sind," he says, "to realise how much Bombay stands to gain in homogeneousness and manageability as well as financially by the separation of Sind."

* * * *

It's awfully nice of him to be so solicitous for Bombay. But if he really knows how to develop Sind's potential resources and make her a self-supporting and self-respecting unit within a decade Bombay will be glad to keep her, or take her back at the end of the period. "We'll always welcome back our Sally!"

* * * *

We have read the decision of the High Court as to what constitutes different classes of His Majesty's subjects under Section 153-A I.P.C. with some relief. We were getting rather nervous, wondering whether two old Dames in the journalistic line could be held to constitute a class.

* * * *

Yesterday was a Red Letter day for airmen. Professor Piccardo flew to regions never attained before by any man. Mr. Mollison started off two flasks of coffee and a bottle of brandy to beat the Atlantic record and Captain Lancaster, the British airman, was acquitted of the charge of murdering the airman, Mr. Haden Clarke.

* * * *

On Thursday London was hotter than Bombay. What a chance to sell off some of those Indian 'dhotis' that have recently flooded the London market.

WHAT SIND WILL LOSE BY SEPARATION

No Sukkur Barrage, No Financial Autonomy And Law And Order Reserved

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I think I have said enough in previous articles to show that the proposal to constitute Sind a separate province has no justification if the intrinsic merits of the case only are considered. Sind has got along pretty well in partnership with Bombay during the past eighty years and nobody in Sind has ever come forward to claim that any section of the population have any particular grievance to urge, that any have suffered grievous oppression or injustice by reason of association with Bombay.

NO FEAR OF OPPRESSION

The plea that the Muslim community are, or can be, oppressed by another community, or by the Government, which is advanced in other cases, cannot hold water here, nor is it ever advanced. The majority of the population are Mussalmans and agriculturists and the only people to oppress and exploit them are Muslim zemindars, who will continue to do so whether Sind is separated or not.

On the other hand, as far as the Government are concerned, the Sind 'bloc' in the provincial legislature has always had a big pull and it will continue to have when the Council becomes purely elective. The Mussalmans from Sind will always be able to count on the support of their co-religionists from other parts of the Presidency if their rights are thought to be in danger.

NO CASE.

No case can be made out on behalf of separation on the ground that the new Province would be likely to become more prosperous as an independent unit, than if it were part of the larger Presidency.

On the contrary, it has been made clear that the new Province would start its life as an insolvent and have to depend on subventions to get along. And yet what advantages Sind has enjoyed in the past by her association with Bombay! It has enabled her, insolvent as she has been shown to be, to get along more or less in comfort without direct responsibility for her finances and enjoying the credit of a great Presidency like Bombay for the development of schemes for the promotion of her prosperity, including the great Sukkur Barrage, which was only made possible by the financial credit contributed by her larger neighbour and partner.

Whichever way we look at it on the pure merits of the case, without reference to external and wider issues, the argument for the continuance of Sind's connection with Bombay is overwhelming.

THE HIGHER POLICY.

Why then has this demand for separation, about which even the Muslim zemindars are very half-hearted, arisen? The answer is to be found in the natural ambition of communally-minded Mussalmans to have another province which they can call their own.

I do not believe that there is any Sindi Mussalman who wants it for any reason, except that it has been placed before him as a glittering goal to achieve for the glory of the Mussalmans, to preserve the balance of communal power in India and to help the onward march of the Mussalmans to an ultimate position of dominance and supremacy in Northern India.

A DANGEROUS TRAP.

I have said it is a natural ambition and I have nothing to say against it. My only concern is whether separation is for the good of India, for the good of Bombay, or for the good of Sind itself. I do not believe it is. I do not believe it is good, even from the narrowest point of view, for the Mussalmans of Sind or the Mussalmans outside Sind. They are being led into a dangerous trap.

A MIRAGE.

We are told that Sind is "being used as a pawn in the game of high Muslim politics." But it is also a pawn in the game of high imperial politics and the Muslims of Sind and Muslims elsewhere are also pawns in the same game. It may be a safe game for Imperial politicians. They have nothing to lose and much to gain.

The Mussalmans stand to lose everything and to gain nothing. In the end they will find that they have only played the other people's game and the new autonomous Mussalman Province, which was to be the pride of their bosom, the apple of their eye and the weight to even the balance of communal power in Northern India will turn out to be almost a mirage.

BARRAGE TO GO.

The new Sind province when it comes into existence will be anything but the prize that was expected. Financially it will be tied to the apron strings of the Central Government, Law and Order will also be under the supervision of the same authority, and the province will be shorn of its most precious possession, the jewel of its future crown—as was hoped.

The Sukkur Barrage will no longer belong to Sind.

For leaving aside further discussion of the higher politics—about which I shall have plenty to say at another time—this is what is going to happen to Sind, if the British Government ultimately decide that it is in the interests of their own higher policy, as well as in the interests of the domestic peace of India, that Sind should be created a separate province.

NO DECISION YET.

The matter has recently been under close discussion between Whitehall and Simla and it has been found that it is not convenient as yet to make a decision on the question of Sind, just as it is not considered convenient or desirable to announce a decision on the fourteen demands of the Mussalmans other than those concerning the electorates and representation in the Provincial Legislatures.

NO UNIFORM AUTONOMY.

The Viceroy has impressed on the Home Government the inexpediency and, in fact, the danger of issuing a wider pronouncement at the present time, covering the rest of the Fourteen Points. For some of the most important of those demands were to be, and probably still will be refused. Among them is No. 2 which is that,

> A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.

I hope my Mussalman friends will not be offended at anything I say. I am writing as much for the love of them as anyone else. But I have to warn them that the Higher Policy, while it is anxious to do all it can do, with due regard for caution, to satisfy their ambitions and keep them as close friends, does not entirely trust them.

So, as a result of discussions which have recently taken place of certain possibilities, such, let us say, as an invasion from the North, it has been decided that, in the future scheme, while civil autonomy would be free in Sind and the N. W. F. Province the Central Government, on account of their importance as "Frontier Fortresses" claim to reserve an especial right of financial supervision and control of peace and order, a proposition which the Central Government hold is basically supported by the necessity of financial subventions to these two provinces to meet their expenses, on the sound principle that the authority that supplies the finance is entitled to look into and guide those agents who administer the finances.

A NEW ENCLAVE.

It being further held that the new Province would be incapable of supporting the Sukkur Barrage, with its huge load of debt, the whole of that area, it is recommended, should be converted into a centrally administered area like Ajmere, if the Central Government has to take over this financial liability as it obviously must, as Sind could in no way meet it for years to come and Bombay shorn of Sind could not be expected to bear it.

LANDS FOR EMIGRANTS.

But there is more than this. It is apprehended that the Indian Legislature would not agree to take over this financial responsibility for the preservation of the Barrage as an exclusive colony for Sind residents only, and it is therefore contemplated that a strong plea would be advanced in the Assembly for a provision that the Sukkur Barrage lands should be evenly allocated to emigrants from different provinces.

For these reasons the Government of India has recommended that the entire subject should be left over to be settled by an agreement between the new Central Government and the new Sind Government, if the latter comes into being, covering terms and period of loan for administrative purposes, sinking fund and land allotments.

These are the present views of the Government of India. And it may be taken for granted that what they think the Indian Legislature is likely to press for, is what they have made up their mind will have to be done.

IS IT WORTH IT?

Such is to be the fate of Sind if it breaks its partnership of eighty years with Bombay—limited autonomy, financially in leading strings, supervision by the Central Government of Law and Order, no Sukkur Barrage and the precious lands it is to irrigate handed over to strangers.

Is there any self-respecting Mussalman in Sind who wants separation on these terms?

OLD JASK CAPTURED BY REBELS

—:o:—

Reinforcements Sent From Bunder Abbas

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

A message from Bushire (Persian Gulf) dated August 17 states that on last Tuesday evening Old Jask was surrounded and captured by followers of Murad and Chiraj numbering 260. The Persian garrison at Old Jask numbering about 65 is besieged in a small bastion and is reported to have sufficient water for two days only.

Shots are still being exchanged. Jask garrison numbers only 20. British subjects are not in danger.

A later message states that the local authorities do not consider British subjects to be in any way in danger. Reinforcements are being sent to the scene of the occurrence from Bandar Abbas.

Old Jask is about seven miles from New Jask where the landing ground is situated.—A.P.

MISS MANIBEN KARA

Will Not Lose Seat In Corporation

The reversal of the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Miss Kara by the High Court sets at rest the question of her retaining seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Section 16 of the Bombay Municipal Act states as under: "A person shall be disqualified for being elected, appointed and for being a councillor, if such person has been sentenced by any court to imprisonment or whipping for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or squashed."

Since Miss Mani Ben Kara's sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment has been reversed and squashed by the High Court, and nothing is mentioned regarding the fine in section of the Bombay Municipal Act above referred to, she retains her seat.

TARIFF BOARD CHAIRMAN'S BOMBSHELL

Millowners Favour Foreign Cotton, While Indian Product Rots

DR. MATHAI CHALLENGES INDUSTRY AND TRADE TO SMASH HIS THEORY

"Our millowners seem to have relegated to Indian cotton a place which is somewhat inferior to what nature intended it to occupy!"

This significant comment was made by Dr. John Mathai, Chairman of the Indian Tariff Board, on Friday afternoon, when oral evidence given by the Central Cotton Committee was recorded.

Citing figures, he observed that although a large quantity of Indian long staple cotton suitable for manufacturing finer counts of yarn was available, the Indian textile industry seemed to favour foreign cotton.

"There appears to be a terrible waste somewhere" remarked Dr. Mathai and added: "A very much greater part of Indian cotton which ought to be really useful for manufacturing higher counts of yarn is being used for the purpose of making yarn of lower counts. It appears to me that either the textile industry is using higher priced material for producing lower priced stuff, or the Indian cultivator is selling higher priced cotton for lower prices. In either case, there is a waste!"

NOVEL VIEW

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who represented the Central Cotton Committee, admitted that it was a novel view of the situation and pleaded for time to study the whole question.

He appreciated the scientific manner in which Dr. Mathai looked at the question, and thought that there may be some slip in the figures quoted. He thought that the millowners as practical men were not likely to overlook such an important aspect of the case.

Dr. Mathai: No doubt, my presentation of the case is startling, but I should like you to smash my theory if you can.

The other representatives of the Central Cotton Committee who were present were Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik Mr. M. P. Kohle and Rao Saheb C. S. Shirhatti.

DECLINE IN CROPS

At the outset, the Chairman of the Board observed that from a study of the figures of the total cotton crops in India during the last five years, he noticed that there was a steady decline in yield of cotton per acreage. The decline worked at about 32 per cent. This was not so marked in the American cotton crops.

Sir Purshottamdas replied that the difference between India and America was that in America there was the Farm Board to look to the interests of the cultivators. He thought that the decline in Indian cotton crops was largely due to weather conditions. Sometimes, there was rain in excess, and sometimes there was little rain.

The Chairman asked whether the use of fertilisers would not counteract the defects of varying weather and observed "It seems to me that our cultivators are entirely at the mercy of weather conditions which they need not be, if they knew the use of fertilisers and artificial methods."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas agreed, but thought that weather conditions in India were largely responsible for the fall in the cotton yield.

LEAST YIELD PER ACRE

Chairman: Our yield per acre is the least in the world.

Sir Purshotamdas: It is a fact.

The Chairman then referred to the question of long staple cotton available for consumption in India. Estimating the total crop of Indian cotton at 60 lakhs of bales, Dr. Mathai said that 18 per cent of this quantity was long staple cotton suitable for manufacturing finer yarn of over 25 counts. So that this amount of cotton was available for Indian mills.

The Indian mills, according to the figures supplied by Mr. Saklatwalla, manufactured 200 million pounds of finer yarn which they imported from foreign countries 470 thousand bales of raw cotton. This meant that out of 200 million pounds of finer yarn made in Indian mills, 190 million pounds were manufactured out of foreign cotton. He was anxious to know why a much greater part of the long staple available was not being purchased by Indian mills for the purpose of finer yarns.

Sir Purshottamdas promised to investigate this matter.

RUSSIAN OIL NOT TO BE "DUMPED"

DISAPPOINTMENT FOR CONSUMERS

Indian Companies Will Not Stand Rate-Cutting War

"CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE.

From enquiries made by a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter regarding the report that new Indian Companies have been started and are intending to dump and sell at a very cheap rate Russian oil, it now transpires that the fear exhibited by the Western Oil Companies that made them rush into a secret "conclave" was the result of unfounded rumours that Russian oil would be dumped into the Indian Market.

As a matter of fact there are at present in India only two Indian Companies owned and managed by Indians. These are the Western India Oil Distributing Company and the National Petroleum Company. The latter was started nearly a year ago. Until now it is the only Indian Company selling oil in the Indian market against the British and American Oil Companies and getting its stock of oil mostly from America.

The former, was started recently, and intends to bring the Russian oil to the Indian Market. Also they have not yet got the 'Stuff". One of the partners of the Company said that they have not the least intention of "dumping" Russian oil in India. Nor are they going to sell oil and petrol at a cheaper rate than the other western companies.

KEEP MONEY IN INDIA.

As for the National Petroleum Company, the proprietor, Seth Ishardas Ramji, of Karachi, said that, since he started the Company, India has been able to save two lakhs of rupees daily in India. Oil that was being sold at the rate of Rs. 2-14-0 when the Company started has come down to Rs. 2-4-0, a decrease of ten annas, which Mr. Ramji said was due to the extensive organisation for distribution of oil all over India that has been arranged by his Company.

Continuing, he said that buying oil from other firms would mean that the money would go out of the country, whereas if oil supplied by the National Petroleum Company is bought the money paid for it will remain in the country although the initial cost of getting it from America will go out.

"My intention is to see that India's money remains in India and even if for two years we have to work without any profit at all, we will be satisfied, if the money that is spent for oil by Indians is retained in the country", declared Mr. Ramji.

When asked as to what would happen if there were to be "dumping" of Russian oil and the stuff were sold at a very cheap rate, Mr. Ramji said that he was sure that the other Western companies with their vast previous earnings would undoubtedly sell at a cheaper rate and compete with the Russian oil.

RUSSIAN OIL.

Asked as to what his Company would do then, he said that his company also would sell cheaper. He said he could not tell at present, if he would join hands with the Company importing Russian oil, in competing with other Western oil companies.

Before these two oil companies were started, India had been buying her oil and petrol from purely British and American companies. It appears that nearly half of the oil consumed is Russian oil, coming from Batoum. The following are some of the important oil companies supplying, Kerosine, Petrol and other by products to the Indian Market.

The Standard Oil Company, of America, the Company of the richest man of the world John D. Rockfeller. It supplies kerosine from Russia and petrol from all over the world.

The Vaccum Oil Company, also a American firm, which supplies only lubricants. From September 1, the above companies will be amalgamated into one.

The Burmah Shell Company Ltd., a British Company, Burmah Shell Co. Ltd., a British owned and British managed company getting oil and petrol from Burmah and Persia. They also supply fuel oil and other oil byeproducts.

Then there are other American and British companies like the Indo-Burmah Oil Company; Wakefield Oil Company; T.de Water Oil Company; Silver Town Oil Company and others, all non-Indian companies supplying kerosine oil, petrol, and other bye-products of oil to the Indian Market.

RIOTING WITH DEADLY WEAPON

—:o:—

Three Muslims Fined

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Some attempt has been made to impeach the evidence of Mrs. Edwards on the plea of a judge because of a quarrel some months ago" remarked Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazgaon, who accepting the word of Mrs. Edwards, corroborated as it was by Sunderabai, convicted and sentenced. Mahibul Gulkhan, Fakir Mahomed Mahmood and Madaskhan Mir Nawazkhan to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of rioting with deadly weapon under section 148 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution was that Mrs. Edwards residing at Foras Road, saw from her staircase two Pathans assaulting an unknown Hindu on May 17 last at about 2.30 p.m. in a bye-lane opposite the Municipal Workshop. One of the assailants was Mahibul Gulkhan, a night watchman attached to the Workshop. After hammering the Hindu, the assailants took to their heels. Two other Muslims then turned up and dragged the Hindu into a room nearby and bolted the door from within. As Mrs. Edwards believed that the Hindu must have died, she informed Inspector Bhatkal of the Nagpada Police station, when he arrived on the scene of the offence to make inquiries. The three accused were arrested on the same day along with some others, who were subsequently discharged.

The magistrate on evidence before him altered the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that of rioting with deadly weapon.

The defence was that Mrs. Edwards' version of the story was a pure invention.

Stolen Cloth Recovered But Accused Gives The Slip

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Princess Street Police made an application to-day before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court for the return of mill cloth valued about Rs. 6 416 to the legal owner Sagarmal Ramkrishna, a commission agent.

These bales of cloth were stolen from the godown of the complainant in June. A complaint was then lodged with the police, who traced the stolen stock and recovered them from Cawnpore, Tharavan and other places.

Kanaylal Devidin was arrested in this connection at Cawnpore and was brought down to Bombay by the Bhusaval Police. The accused mysteriously escaped from police custody when he reached Victoria Terminus on June 19.

The police stated there was no likelihood of tracing the accused and therefore requested the court for the return of the property. The magistrate granted the request.

SWADESHI BAZAR

—:o:—

To-day And To-morrow

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee, there will be a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day and to-morrow from 4 to 8 p.m. Admission free. All are welcome.

"HAMLET" AND "JULIUS CAESAR"

Staged Again At The Opera

"Hamlet" and "Julius Caesar" have been the two most favoured of the Shakesperean plays put on boards by the "National Theatre" directed by Mr. Grant Anderson. They will, consequently, be staged again by special request from the educational institutions, Hamlet will be performed thrice at 3 p.m., 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m. to-night. "Julius Caesar" will be performed on Sunday at 3 and 6 p.m. From Monday the week will open with "Romeo and Juliet", the Company will then leave for Poona.

RAVAL CEMENT TILES ARE BEST

RAVAL & Co.,
Bank Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TWO NEW PROFESSIONAL COURSES

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE

Two Additional Professional Diploma Courses

each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE (March-June) this year.

GREGG SHORTHAND:—Enrolment proceeding for the easiest and most successful system which guarantees a speed of 100 words in four months including theory. An innovation by Principal Davar.

OTHER COURSES:—General Commerce D.COM. (I.M.C.); Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Company Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); and Auditing (G.D.A.).

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ACTIVE SHORT COVERING ON FI RMNESS OF WALL-STREET

Speculative Demand Absorbing Increasing Hedge Selling

CROP ACCOUNT UNFAVOURABLE

Boll-Weevil Apprehension Strengthening Bullish Sentiment

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The New York Cotton Futures Market declined during the early part on Thursday on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on strength of Wall Street and active covering by shorts.

Weather for the growing American cotton crop continues unfavourable. Boll-weevil apprehension is strengthening bullish sentiment. Frequent rains over the eastern belt have been encouraging insect damage. Rains in Texas are beneficial but it is difficult to look for any material improvement in the crop prospect. Plants are small in this area of the belt and owing to excessive heat cotton-bolls opened prematurely and growth of plants is stopped. Recent rains may help top crop but the quantity will be too small to alter the general supply situation materially—speculative interest is increasing and is absorbing daily increasing hedge selling. Shorts are becoming nervous and are covering their unprotected sales. Firmness in Wall-Street and grain markets has improved general business sentiment.

August is always a critical month for the American cotton crop and weather conditions experienced in this month makes or mars the crop. It is a hot month and usually speculative activity expands at this time of the year. The prospective supply situation is undergoing important changes at this time of the season and determines the course of cotton prices. This season prospects of the crop are poor and low yield is anticipated. This low yield will increase the cost of production. Last year we have had a fairly large yield owing to continued favourable weather but at present the situation is reverse. Apart from taking extreme views, there is now no reason for abnormal decline in the price of cotton compared with other commodity prices. World stocks of manufactured cotton goods are at the lowest level and with abundant cheap money, there is now doubt that empty warehouses and godowns will be gradually storing more goods. We cannot help feeling bullish in the long-run and advise purchases on all dips.

The New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 11 points with October 7.30 c. on lower Liverpool quotations. There was marked absence of selling and prices kept on hardening throughout the session on steady jow of speculation buying and short covering. The market closed one point within the highest price, at a net rise of 13 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 7.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 14 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points at 7.42c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 9 points on speculative short selling and long liquidation influenced by Lancashire strike news. There was scattered selling by Bombay operaters but prices later on improved on straddle buying. The market closed steady at a decline of 7 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 5.65 d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 6 points with January 5.34 and March 5.26. Egyptian cotton futures section was quiet but there was less selling for uppers—Sakels closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points and Uppers declined 5 points.

The weakness exhibited Liverpool market had an unfavourable effect on the Alexandria market which closed at a decline of 29 to 37 points. Sakellarids November 15-12-37, January 15-32-36 and March 15-60-37. Ashowni August 12-43-29, October 12-31-29 and December 12-41-32 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

"The official weather report issued on the 17th August, states that during the past week temperatures continued above normal, with moderate to substantial rainfall in large areas.

The week under review has been fairly favourable for the cotton crop though there have been good many complaints of conditions promoting weevil activity in those central and Eastern portions of the Belt where showers of rain occurred. Much of the Western Belt precipitation has been helpful."

TRADE RELUCTANT

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. State:—

Impressed by the American trade figures for July and statement of large loans from the Financial Reconstruction Corporation recent shorts were good buyers. Although funds are ample momentarily to be utilised on commodities American Mills consumption has not improved and the export demand for spot cotton is not so large as it was round 6 cents last year from Japan. Trade seems somewhat disinclined to follow the present advance in consequence of heavy supplies in America in addition to the expected movement of the new crop. Below 6 cents cotton was at an unproductive level but present prices show the return to the farmers compared with other farm products to continue to advise taking profits around the present level with a view to rebuying on good setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 7.55 at 7.56 Dec. N. Y. October Lowest 7.30 at the opening.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-00 a. m.: New York cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—Tyler and Palestine Texas area very poor, small plants opened prematurely, not growing.

9-20 a. m.:—Scattered showers Eastern and Western belt. More rain is expected. Weather is unfavourable.

10-53 a. m.: — Rather more offering.

12-36 p. m.:—Between midnight and daylight to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Alabama and Texas.

8-44 p. m.:—New York: Covering on improved cloth and unfavourable crops advices.

Mr. G. B. Joshi of Messrs. Anderson, Clayton and Co., have sent us the following cable received from New York for publication:—

"Strong securities and grain market has improved general business sentiment. Boll weevil apprehension strengthening cotton. Speculative interest increasing. Trade fixed moderately and is showing more interest to-day Goods quister after recent activity. Rains in Texas following the storms are beneficial, though will check movement somewhat."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—New York cables. Cotton weather indications unfavourable. Until definite promise of dry weather Eastern and general rains Western belts think trend will continue upwards.

New York.—Opened lower owing to Liverpool cables lower than expected. Liverpool and Southern selling after fluctuating actively during the morning. Advanced during the afternoon in sympathy with Wheat Scalpers market. No new feature of importance. Cotton goods market business generally active Yarn market goods inquiry.

New York.—Speculative demand absorbing increasing hedge and sales of Co-operative Associations. Trade demand smaller.

New York.—Cotton—Absence pressure. Locals covered on strength Wheat and Stocks.

Messr. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co. New York.

"Speculative demand absorbing increasing hedge and sales of Co-operative Associations. Trade demand smaller."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool.

"Decline caused by beneficial rains in Texas, bulls liquidating. Think the decline may proceed somewhat further; but have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 18.

October	7.54 plus .13
December	7.69 plus .11
January 1933	7.79 plus .13
March 1933	7.90 plus .10
May 1933	8.04 plus .11
July 1933	8.18 plus .13
Middling Spot	7.60 plus .15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 18.

October	7.52 plus .14
December	7.68 plus .13
Middling Spot	7.42 plus .14

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 13.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	7.41
January	7.66
March	7.80

New York Noon Call—

October	7.38
January	7.62
March	7.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 13.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,006

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Sakellaridis.—	
October	7.69
November	7.75
December	7.76
January 1933	7.84
March 1933	7.93
May 1933	8.01
July 1933	8.10
F.G.F. Spot	7.95

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Broach.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.23
Fine Good (Good Staple)	5.35
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.47
C. P. Oomra.—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
Bengal.—	
Good	4.51
Fully Cool	4.61
Fine	4.71
Scinde.—	
Fully Good	4.61
Fine	4.71
Superfine	4.81

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Aug. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot Ans 8-1/2

BRITISH MARKETS RESTRICTED

—:o:—

LONDON, August 18.

With overnight Wall Street advices discouraging and the nearness of the end of the fortnight account, business on the Stock Exchange was further restricted. Gilt-edged securities further receded slightly and apart from the interest sustained in some South African minings, markets were featureless. Commodity markets were generally quiet and prices were somewhat easier in sympathy with the reactionary trend in America.

Reports from the cotton towns of Lancashire indicate a general worsening of the situation. Mills in various centres continued to be open but in many cases only handfuls of workers were there.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Aug. 18.

T.T. London on Berlin	14 59
T.T. London on Amsterdam	3.62.3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	25.03
T.T. London on Madrid	43.21
T.T. London on Milan	67.78 -
T.T. London on Berne	17.83
T.T. London on Paris	88.59
T.T. London on Prague	117.25
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.47.5/8

LONDON METALS.
London, Aug. 18.

Copper Braziers £42-3/4.
Yellow Metal £36.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £13.1/2.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £9-1/4.
Tin, English Ingot £143.1/2.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANBE.
London, Aug. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lbs. Cargoes.
27/ Aug/Sept. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lbs Cargoes.
27/1-1/8 Aug/Sept. Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
27/ Afloat paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi.
No Offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
LodLon, Aug. 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch.
Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Aug/Sept. per cwt 8/ sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Aug/Sept. per cwt 8/0-1/2 sellers
C. & F. Karachi.
Aug/Sept. per cwt 8/0-1/2 sellers

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 18.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.
No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton.
£12/5/0 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Rapeseed Torlo, Hull/Continent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 18.

	Opening	Closing.
August 1932	.....	5.44—.08
September 1932	.....	5.46—.07
October 1932	5.47	5.48—.07
November 1932	.....	5.50—.07
December, 1932	.....	5.52—.07
January 1933	5.52	5.54—.07
February 1933	.....	5.56—.08
March 1933	5.58	5.59—.08
April 1933	.....	5.61—.08
May 1933	.....	5.64—.08
June 1933	.....	5.66—.08
July 1933	.....	5.69—.08
August 1933	.....	5.71—.08
Middling Spot	.....	6.65—.10

£11/10/0 Aug/Sept. sellers.

LINSED.
London, Aug. 18.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.
£10/15 Aug/Sept. sellers.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton.
£8/10/0 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London).
£11/0/0 Aug/Sept. sellers.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, Aug. 18.

	This Week. £
Total Bullion	139,600,000
Public Deposits	9,800,000
Other Deposits	124,200,000
Government Securities	70,200,000
Other Securities	33,400,000
Notes and coin	48,600,000
Notes in circulation	366,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	36.29 p.c.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/10; Highest Rs. 33; Lowest Rs. 32/9; Closing Rs. 32/11.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/1; Highest Rs. 33/8/6; Lowest Rs. 33; Closing Rs. 33/5/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 34/10; Highest Rs. 35/1; Lowest Rs. 34/9; Closing Rs. 34/15.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
New York, Aug. 18.

Long Liquidation appearing September December.

September	1.10
December	1.13
March	1.09

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Ready Bar Silver	55 13 0
Shravan Delivery	55 13 0
Bhadarva Delivery	56 6 0
Ready Gold	29 6 0

Tone—Steady.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Last night on news of a decline of 11 points in New York, Broach a./m. prices declined to Rs. 220/ but this morning on reports of New York closing at a riseof 13 points, the local market opened at Rs 225/4 and improved to Rs. 225/12 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased selling by a local operator and prices declined to Rs. 224/4. There was heavy general buying particularly by Mahajan operators which hardened prices to Rs. 227/. As soon as buying was over prices again eased off to Rs. 225/12. There was less business at this level and prices remained stationary awaiting Liverpool opening advices.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 9 points and later on it was reported 16 points above previous close. This induced heavy buying and prices advanced to Rs. 229/4. Latest Liverpool was 12 pts. up which brought in some liquidation and the market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	217/8
Broach A/M.	228
Oomra D/J.	207/12
Bengal D/J.	183

KAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 19.

August	159.80	+9.90
November	168.10	+8.80
February	173.50	+790

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Aug. 19.

	To-day	Total
Broach J./A.	700	13,100

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Aug. 19.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.	G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	207	203	199	195	
Rajputana	207	203	199	195	
Panjab	205	201	197	193	
Oomra No. 3	217	213	209	...	
Oomra No. 1	225	221	217	...	
Oomra No. 2	220	216	212	...	
Broach No. 2	224	221	217	213	
Punjab-American	234	231	227	223	
Surat	278	275	271	267	
Rajpipla	273	270	266	262	

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 19.

120 Pralhad Mill Bagalkot 211.
100 Pralhad Mill Veraval 193.
280 Currimbhai Khurja 35 off.
80 Motiram Vaghji Sargoda 216 1/2.
81 Bussan and Co., Bhilsa 206.
140 Currimbhai Bhilwara Kacho 38 off.
60 Motiram Vaghji Harij 214.
200 Motiram Vaghji Bantva 211/212.
70 Motiram Vaghji Jaipur 176.
51 Motiram Vaghji Jaipur 176.
100 Motiram Vaghji Sindh-American 216/8.
76 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 210.
50 Tata & Co. Kapadvanj 230/8
100 Arjan Khimjee Degaon 216.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 19.
Since 1st September.
Yesterday

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year
Khandesh	566	118,597
Central India	157	116,574
Berar	1	77,540
Hiderabad/Gaorani	422	22,220
Central Provinces	105	241.02
Total Oomras	1,251	73,997
Dholera	597	652,861
N.-W. Provinces		243,67
Rajputana	65	26,970
Sind/Punjab	87	54,838
Broach	69	139,505
Coompta & Dharwar	2,033	256,527
Westerns-Northerns	1,399	76,189
Cocoanada		33,997
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	419	15,500
Persian		2,902
American		280,808
Eygptian & African		250,573
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		322
Total	5,925	2,024,675

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 19.
1st Sept. to 11th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.
Yesterday

		This year
Europe		147,472
Japan & China	2,144	733,824
Coast Ports		37,337
Up-country by Rail		202,427
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,447
Total	2,144	1,124,207

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Aug. 19.

Bengal Superfine	205
Bengal Fine	200
Bengal FG	195
Sindh-Punjab Fine	200
Sindh-Punjab FG	795
Wardha-Hingt Fine	220
Nagpur Sazner Fine	220
Yeotmal Fine	215
Arvi Fine	215
Ellichpur Fine	215
Amraoti Fine	214
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	214
Mulkapur Fine	203
Khandesh Fine	208
Muthia FG.	205
Jalna/Sailu FG.	208
Burwah Sanavad FG.	215
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG.	203
Broach FG.	218
Punjab/American	220
Punjab/American mix	210
Cambodia	255
Miraj/Sangli	210
Compta Good	230
Jinja	300
Busoga	310
Kampala	320

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Aug. 19.

F. P. Bales	1932/33	1931/32
Receipts to date 18/8/32	171000	70000
Receipts Yesterday 18/8/32	9000	9000
Export's to date 13/8/32	235000	117000
Stock at Ports 12/8/32	3344000	2748000
Stock Interior Towns 12/8/32	1313000	752000
Stock Liverpool 12/8/32	752000	941000
Visible Supply 12/8/32	6667000	4986000
Quantity in Sight 12/8/32	131000	42000
Quantity out of Sight 12/8/32	267000	283000

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 18/6.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 195 per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Aug. 18

Interest Day to Day Loan, 3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 1.39/64 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1.53/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2.1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2.3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 18.

Silver:—Market closed steady.

Spot	17.15/16
Forward	18

NIZAM'S LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

HYDERABAD, Aug. 18.

The amount of subscription to the new five and half per cent loan, 1352/62 Fasli of the Nizam's Government has exceeded the limit of two crores of rupees within twenty days of its issue. The Government have therefore closed the loan for cash subscriptions from August 18. The loan will, however, remain open for conversion of six per cent loan 1341 F. and five and a quarter per cent fixed deposits up to October 1. The loan was opened for subscription on August.—A. L.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 18.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £13-1/4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £113.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £7-1/4.

National Bank of India £39.

Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £106-3/4.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. £98-7/8.

Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent. £51.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £67-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £78-1/2.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £101.

Consols, 2-1/2 per cent. £71-1/8.

War Loan, 5 per cent. £101-7/8.

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent £106-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 18
Demand Bills 3.47-1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 18.
Bars Gold Fine per oz. 85-18-

HOWRAH STRIKE ENDS

CALCUTTA, August 18.

The strike of the weavers attached to the Howrah Mills, the Ganges Jute Mills and the Fort William Jute Mills, which lasted two weeks, rendering 20,000 men idle, ended this morning, the strikers resuming work unconditionally.—A.P.

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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ACTION OF OKASA

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MAKING LAND YIELD MORE

Collective Farming In Russia

INDEPENDENCE FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Several recent speeches and statements by high Soviet officials indicate that the agricultural situation and its inevitable corolary, the food situation, are claiming a very large share of the present time, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Observer."

At a recent conference of the Ukrainian Communist Party Premier Molotov suggested that in Ukraina agriculture had been neglected for the sake of industry, and sounded the public warning: "Without agricultural progress our industrial construction also cannot develop." On the same occasion L. M. Kaganovitch, a member of the powerful Communist Party Political Bureau, indulged in very plain speaking about the functioning of some of the collective farms, mentioning such features as "bad work great losses in harvesting, low productivity of labour, destruction of cows, and neglect of horses."

CONCESSIONS?

About the same time the Commissar for Agriculture, Mr. Y. A. Yakovlev, published in "Pravda" a long article recapitulating the main features of present-day Communist agrarian policy, with special emphasis upon the points which may be interpreted as concessions and reassurances to the peasants.

So Mr. Yakoviev severely criticised local officials who endeavour to socialise the peasants' cow and other domestic animals; pronounced against the practice of arbitrarily removing presidents of collective farms without consulting their members; reiterated the Government's promise that this year, after fulfilling reduced State requirements of grain and other products at fixed prices the peasant will be free to sell his surplus as he pleases or to retain it for his own consumption.

Mr. Yakovlev also stated that more manufactured goods would be thrown on the markets, as otherwise the greater freedom of trade granted to the peasants would have little practical significance.

A LAND OF CONTRASTS.

It has become a truism to say that Russia is a land of contrasts. But no contrast is more striking and at first sight more puzling than the one between the achievements which are officially claimed for the nation's agriculture under the Five-Year Plan and the obvious and acute food stringency, which during the last winter and spring became more rather than less intense.

The Soviet planted acreage which was 113,000,000 hectares in 1928, amounted to 136,000,000 hectares in 1931 and 1932. Between January 1, 1929, and July 1, 1932, the number of tractors operating on Soviet fields grew from 29,000 to 146,000. Collective farms now include 61 per cent. of the peasant households, and, with State farms, accounted for 80 per cent of planted acreage last spring.

Individual farming, the alleged back-wardness of which was hitherto held responsible for Russia's difficulties in the field of supply with food and raw material, is almost a thing of the past, especially in the basic grain--producing regions. Yet the acute shortage of things which Russia should be able to produce in abundance (bread, meat, sugar, potatoes) remains, and is particularly obvious if one strays away from Moscow and Leningrad and from the beaten tourist routes and makes a trip through provincial towns and country districts.

When one has made full allowance for such factors as the growth of the towns, the stripping of the country for export purposes, the drought which affected Easten Russia and Western Siberia last year, and the storage of food reserves for possible military contingencies in the Far East, the inability of this great agricultural country to feed itself normally is not fully explained.

INEFFICIENT FARMING.

The most fundamental cause in this connection is the failure of the collective farm system, as yet to justify the high claims which were made for its productivity and efficiency. Immense losses (running up to 20 per cent. in some of the most highly mechanised State farms, and so still greater figures in many collective farms) have been sustained in harvesting the crops, and this has offset the gains in planted acreage.

Mechanisation and collectivisation have become such fetiches of Soviet agrarian policy in the last years that the importance of the human element, of the peasant on whose labour the effectiveness of the tractor and the harvesting combine depends has been lost from view. The arbitrary powers which local official assumed in regard to the collective farms; the vague relation between work and compensation in the new farms; most of all the adoption of a system (which has only recently been relaxed and modified) under which the peasant was apt to find all perhaps a little more than all his surplus crop demanded of him at fixed prices seriously undermined the working morale of the collective farm members.

CONCESSIONS

The spring sowing was some twelve million acres below the plan, and slightly below last year's, and the non-fulfilment was especially noticeable in the fertile Ukraina, where the food shortage was especially great last winter and spring.

The Soviet leaders are now endeavouring to execute a complicated economic manoeuvre, to cajole the peasant into greater productivity by offering him a number of concessions while at the same time retaining the collective farm system in its main features.

The success of his moneuvre depends on a number of factors; the climatic conditions for this year's harvest, the amount of goods which can be thrown on the markets to meet the peasants' needs, the faith of the peasants in the permanence of the milder new policy. Upon its success depends the answer to the question whether the second Five-Year Plan will start under somewhat more normal food conditions or whether the Russians must go through the familiar process of tightening their belts for another hard winter.

EL BRENDEL AND FIFI DORSAY IN A HILARIOUS COMEDY

At The Palace Talkies

El Brendel, the famous comedian of "Just Imagine" and other bits, and Miss Fifi Dorsay, the charming and vivacious French comedieune, are co-starred in the Fox hilarious comedy "Lemon of Orange" which opens at the Palace Talkies (Byculla) on Saturday. Hereafter the night show will start at 10 p.m. to suit the convenience of after-dinner visitors.

Miss Dorsay shines as the night club singer and incidentally delivers a clever song to prove that she really can sing. "My Racket Is You" has a rather catchy swing to it. In this picture El Brendel plays two roles. One is that of "Mr. Lemon," an inoffensive Swedish toy salesman, and the other is "Silent McGee," hard-boiled gangster chieftain. The fun really starts when "Mr. Lemon," who resembles "McGee," is mistaken for the gang leader just after a truckload of liquor is hi-jacked and one of the gangster is killed. Fifi, enters the plot at this point, determined on revenging her brother, the slain man. She invites "Mr. Orange-Lemon," to visit the night club where she sings, thinking he is "McGee". When he gets there gangsters try their best to put him "on the spot". How El Brendel outwits the crooks and finally accomplishes the capture of both gangs affords hilarious entertainment. The contrast in the two portrayals of El Brendel is convincingly done, and Brendel proves that he really can act a straight part as well as do his Swedish characterization to perfection.

JANET GAYNOR IN "MERELY MARY ANN"

—:o:—

At The Empress Theatre

A brief but heavenly happiness after a life of toil and misery—love without riches, andd then riches without love—and finally an ending as delightful as it is surprising—this is the sort of role that the charming Janet Gaynor presents to her millions of admirers in the Fox romance "Merely Mary Ann" commencing to-day at the Empress Theatre.

Charles Farrell doing the finest work of his career opposite the dainty titian-haired star-settings that are perfect copies of their British originals—a notable supporting cast headed by beryl Mercer and J. M. Kerrigan—and Henry King's splendid direction—these are additional reasons for the popularity of this unique offering.

"Merely Mary; Ann" adapted from Israel Zangwill's play by Jules Furthman, is arousing much enthusiasm for its exceptional entertainment qualities.

"WHY ANTAGONISE INDIA ?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Instead of the caption of "Why Antagonise Japan?" to a leading article in your issue of the 15th inst. should it not have had the head line of "Why Antagonise India. By Several Days' Delay?" The Indian attitude must not be misunderstood. Ours is not the desire to be vindictive. We are merely on the defensive. All talks of retaliation come from the other side. In spite of Japan's economic hostility we have allowed her a magnanimous share in India's import business. We have kept the Indian manufacturer and the Indian consumer on an even keel. And this is what the additional emergency duty will achieve. There can be no question of penalising the poverty stricken consumer of India when incontrovertible facts and figures prove that Japan is in a position to sell its cloth at the price of cotton owing to a drastic fall in the yen value of the rupee. Thus there can be no question of aiding and abetting the inefficient mill-owners of India. Very unwisely Japan has been flourishing the big stick over our heads. We can never permit her writ to run in the Indian bazaars and her flag to fly over our economic ramparts.

I agree with every word of "The Chronicle" as regards the inefficiency of a good number of Indian mills and the desirability of administrative reforms. We have lots to learn from Japan. But rectification of methods of management cannot be made a condition for protective emergency legislation which is already overdue. Moreover, in the field of reform we have our obvious limitations. Unlike Japan, our labour is underpaid in rupees but overpaid on the results. The humanity of "The Chronicle" would have been shocked, had we adopted the ways of Japanese capitalists with their exploitation of women and children as mill operatives even long after Japan had been one of the signatories at the Washington Conference. Japanese dumping of textiles will always be the bugbear of the efficient Indian mill-owner of the future, because the Japanese mill-owners can always afford to sacrifice on their export business a part of the substantial profits of a lucrative home trade fostered under almost cent per cent. protective duties. While the usual bread and butter lines in the export business are not subsidised by the Japanese Government, subvention is granted by the ministry on specialised products for securing a footing in foreign markets. These are introduced in attractive varieties at cut throat rates and naturally bring down the price structure of the whole market. Then again unless we start operating our mills with double shifts, we cannot compete against the cheaply produced goods of Japanese mills. The inevitable conclusion is that even after we have set our own house in order, we will not be able to get rid of countervailing import duties on piecegoods.

We should tell Japan we are unperturbed over her threat of boycotting Indian cotton and that she may go ahead with it. It is up to her to cut her nose to spite our face. This embargo would mean additional duty upon the Japanese mills either by making the usually cheap Indian cotton dearer in terms of yen or by compelling them to use the more expensive styles of foreign cotton. Also technical efficiency which is the bed-rock of Japan's manufacturing success will be sacrificed by diverting a part of her equipment specially laid out for coarser counts to finer yarns for which it is unsuitable. With a triple set of duties Japanese competition in Indian market will be a thing of the past.

What will be the plight of the grower of Indian cotton? At first sight it would appear calamitous to lose custom running into a million and a half bales. The demand for Indian cotton however is universal, especially in view of this country's monopoly of production of short staple varieties. The price level of Indian cotton is determined by the conditions obtaining in the American cotton belt and not by the Japanese spinners. A good percentage of the world's spindles outside Japan are laid out for the spinning of yarns from mixings of Indian and or foreign cotton. These can fill the vacuum created in the Indian market by Japan transferring her custom elsewhere. Moreover, Indian mills will require more local cotton, if their order books swell through the virtual disappearance of Japan from the Indian textile market. Boycott of Indian cotton is only possible, if an inordinately high price level is maintained. Such was the case, this season, when it had to be put on the black list of Indian, Japanese, Chinese and European spinners. At an equitable parity of values the Indian cotton grower can always be assured of a fair field for his output, irrespective of threats of artificial boycott by his principal customers.—Yours, etc.

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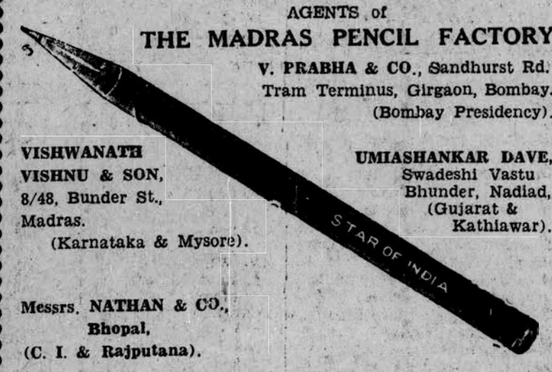

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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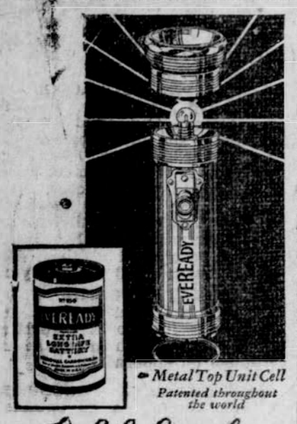

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Shown on the Screen

ANOTHER GARBO TRIUMPH

—:o:—

"Mata Hari" Continued At Capitol

As was predicted by us—if any prediction was necessary, Mata Hari the Mero-Goldywn-Mayer brilliant picturization of the famous story of the notorious World War spy that outrivalled the power of some of the world's greatest leaders, is being extended at Bobmay's leading Talkie House, the Capitol for another week.

This picture which has an array of screendom's most outstanding stars, Greta Garbo, Ramon Novarro, Lionel Barrymore, Lewis Stone and Karen Morley, and one can well gauge the interest the picture has created from the fact that residents of Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat and other mofussil stations are making a point of seeing this picture in Bombay. The "House Full" board has gone up at the Capitol for every show ever since the opening of Mata Hari last Saturday.

Mata Hari is based on the life and death of Mata Hari, the famous spy who was executed by the French during the European War. Mata Hari is represented in the picture as finding herself falling genuinely in love with Alexis Rosanoff, the young Russian lieutenant whom she has to "vamp" in order to carry out her espionage. She realises it is dangerous to her, and tries to send him away, but in vain. General Shubin, the distinguished officer who has betrayed his country for her sake, threatens to expose her when he hears of her infatuation but Mata Hari is not to be turned from her purpose. She eventually has to face execution, but succeeds in keeping her beloved Rosenoff from discovering her fate. Miss Greta Garbo as Mata Hari wears some exquisite costumes and the dance of Siva as danced by the bayadares in the sacred temples of Java is one of the most entrancing scenes ever seen by us for a long time.

JOHN BOLES AND GENEVIEVE TOBIN IN "SEED"

JOHN BOLES IN "SEED"

At The Rialto

The attraction at the Rialto this week is Seed which is full of unusual interest—Universal's picturization of Charles G. Norris' most popular novel, enacted by a brilliant cast and filmed by a master director. Leading role in this absorbing drama of domestic life are played by John Boles Genevieve Tobin, Lois Wilson Raymond Hackett, Zasu Pitts Bette Davis, Richard Tucker Frances Dade, and others. The picture was directed by John M Stahl, who has achieved unusual success as a director of domestic drama.

The conflict between two women, portrayed by Miss Tobin and Miss Wilson—between the "other woman" and the wife—for the love of a man played by John Boles, is the theme of one of the most absorbing productions ever screened. Boles in the role of Bart Carter, budding author, is happily married and father of a large family, when his old sweetheart, played by Miss Tobin, appears, and thus is introduced the eternal triangle". But the thing that brings him back for a temporary visit after ten years with "the other woman" is not love for his first wife, however great it may have been. It is something which, with him, goes far deeper—his children. We sincerely recommend Seed as one of the finest pictures ever brought to the talking screen. Do not fail to see it. A new Charlie Murray and George Sidney Comedy is included in the programme.

RAMON NOVARRO IN DAY BREAK

At The Pathe

Ramon Novarro appears at Pathe Cinema to-day with a big supporting cast in "Day Break". This is probably the best picture which Ramon Novarro has made and is a very fine production throughout. His popularity in Bombay is second to none and there will doubtless be a big rush for seats. It is a fine story beautifully staged and shows Gay Vienna as the back ground for the mad romance of the screen's popular lover.

Lieutenant Willi Hasda, impecunious young officer in the Austrian Army, has been betrothed by his uncle, the General, to the wealthy Emily Kessner, but Willi is not eager for the match. In a restaurant he discovers pretty Laura Taub, young music teacher who is in distress over an unwelcome proposition just made to her by Herr Schnabel, a gross fellow who lends money at ruinous rates to many young officers. He manages to take her to a great celebration of the spring wine, and the wine, helped by the gayety and Willi's charm, overthrows Laura's caution.

The following morning Laura buys strawberries for breakfast for two. She would leave with Willi when he goes, but he makes it very plain, as gently as he can, that a lieutenant cannot afford a wife. He leaves her a note for a hundred gulden, however, and goes his easy way. Laura stunned at the result and bitterly disillusioned, determines to have her fling at life.

Some time later, Willi attempts to win some money at a famous gambling casino, and encounters Laura again in the company of Schnabel. But it is a highly sophisticated, georgeously gowned and jewelled Laura. The old love sweeps back. He gambles recklessly with Schnabel, paying no attention to his losses as he openly wooes Laura. When Schnabel refuses more credit, Willi gives his note for 14.000 gulden. He continues to lose and Laura's interest in Willi apparently fades to nothing.

But when Laura separates from Schnabel on a plea of fatigue and reaches home alone, she finds Willi waiting for her. Willi pleads for her forgiveness and in the morning there are strawberries again, but Willi is alone. She had risen early and left the apartment while he slept. There is a 100 gulden note in Willi's cap.

His regiment demands that he pay his debt of honour or absolve himself in a traditional suicide. How Willi surmounts the dramatic complications and brings about a romantic denouncement makes up the remainder of the story.

El Brandel and Fifi Dorsay in the Fox Comedy "Lemon of Orange" shown at the Palace Talkies. (Byculla.)

SUNSHINE SUSIE'S SECOND WEEK

—:o:—

At The Excelsior Theatre

Owing to tremendous rush during the whole week the management has been compelled to continue "Sunshine Susie" for another week. Incidentally this is the first time in Bombay that a British Talkie has been held over for two successive weeks.

"Sunshine Susie" has all the melodious airiness of musical comedy romances conceived after the Viennese manner. It is gay. It is tuneful. Paul Abraham, of "Viktoria and her Hussar" fame is responsible for the music. It has an engaging, clear-cut story which fairly ripples with comedy and melodies that everybody will soon be humming or whistling.

The theme song—if it can be so described "To-day I feel so Happy," is one of Miss Muller's musical hits. It has enchanted Britain as it is certain to enchant music loving Bombay. With such distinct favourite in the cast as Owen Nares, Jack Hulbert and Morris Harvey, "Sunshine Susie" has all the ingredients that go to the making of a really popular success.

"Sunshine Susie" is one of the most novel, melodious and entertaining British films so far produced.

RUTH CHATTERTON IN "ONCE A LADY"

At The Empire Theatre

One of those events looked forward to, and cherished by movie millions, a new Ruth Chatterton pictures, is currently the drawd at the Empire Theatre. The newest opus for the "first lady" of ilms is titled "once a lady" of is a melange of the sure-fire dramatic clay which this emotional sculptress so effectively handled in "Madame X" "Sarah and Son" and "Anybody's Woman".

Although Miss Chatterton has been surrounded with notable and gifted cast, including a goodly sprinkling of English celebrities who ideally suit the earlier British environment of the action, it is again the royal sense of dramatic values which the star possesses and so facilely projects from the screen, which carries off the honours.

The story is of a Russian adventuress transplanted from Paris, scene of many amorous conquests, by the different wooing of an English son of wealth. The changed environment with the husband's disapproving family alienating the affection of a daughter from her mother and a moment of indiscretion with a former admirer on the eve of an important election in which the young man is interested, provoke a break up. Reported killed in a trainwreck, the outcast "wife" remains "dead", becoming famous butterfly in Paris, but jealously watching the career of her daughter from a distance.

The manners in which the husband's faulty divorce decree, fear of scandal, and the woman's anonymous devotion to her grown daughter's love urge, are dramatically woven into a happy event for the second generation, makes an impressive climax.

SCENE FROM "MATA HARI" CONTINUED AT CAPITOL

AVIATION PICTURE

At The Wellington Talkies

Gripping drama, stirring romance with an unusual love-triangle, thrilling adventures daring exploits, and delightful comedy—these are the features of "Dirigible", a Columbia production which will be screened this week at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao.

Jack Holt and Ralph Graves, the popular team who starred in "Submarine" and Hell's Island" are brought together again in this picture which has been filmed on a gigantic scale. Swift action dominates the story from the opening scene which shows a colourful Navy Day celebration with its principal attraction of a gorgeous ball with romance, music and laughter—a magic spectacle of brilliant splendious and irridescent beauty.

The entire resources of the U. S. Navy were placed at the disposal of the producers who have succeeded in presenting one of the greatest aviation pictures ever brought to the screen. The locale ranges from the barren wastes of the South Pole, where four men battle against the elements for their lives, contrasting vividly with the warm sanad of sunny beaches the lightness and gaiety of more favoured climes. It is a spectacular and vivid picturisation of man's death-defying battle with the wild fury of Nature and a woman's soul scaring struggle with the forces of love and life.

The story is replies with daring exploits and stirring action, but i tis in the poignant human drama that much of the charm of the picture is to be found. The cast also includes Hobart Bosworth, Roscoe Karns, and Clarence Muse, all players of note.

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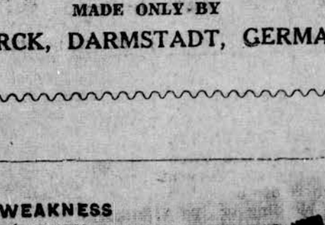

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POVERTY OF THE MASSES

Real Problem In India

GULF BETWEEN BRITISH AND CONGRESS VIEWPOINTS

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in the "Manchester Guardian" of July 26:—

Behind all the political movement in India there is a most disturbing economic situation of poverty and want which Mahatma Gandhi alone brought forward into prominenre at the Round Table Conference in London. He declared himself to have come there as a delegate on behalf of the poorest of the poor. He pointed out that the great majority of the Indian population lived in the villages and that the area of poverty among them was unrelieved. One-fifth of the whole human race was involved in this poverty of village India.

This was no idle declaration when it came from Mr. Gandhi's lips, for none has more fully identified himself with the poor of India. Especially has he given himself to the Untouchables, whose hardships are greatest of all. His very food, dress, and habits of life have bound him to them. He has lived among them as one of themselves. While other members of the Conference would naturally travel in comfort, he has unfailingly travelled among the crowds of village people in third-class Indian railway carriages, where the comfort is often indescribable.

HARD LIFE.

Thus he has willingly and joyfully led a daily life of extreme physical hardship. Though at one time he was a rich man, living in great comfort, he has renounced it all for the sake of the poor. It is a marvellous thing to witness his endurance in spite of the frailness of his body. I have learnt this from my own experience. When I have been out on tour with him it has often been very difficult indeed to keep up without suffering a physical breakdown in the end. Many others, stronger and younger than myself, have felt the same thing. He never spares himself for a single moment, and he is always true to the course of life he has voluntarily adopted.

To-day China and India, over vast stretches of territory, are on the verge of an agrarian revolution owing to unbearable conditions. The world depression, which in the last few years has hit Europe so badly, has cruelly affected Asia. Millions whose daily life had been eked out with extreme difficulty, on a low level of subsistence, have now dropped even below that subsistence level until their sufferings have become acute. In China, whole provinces have now adopted Soviet methods of class warfare. Landlords have been ejected from their estates by the peasants, and their lands have been divided up. In India, the same misery has spread far and wide, especially over the north.

NOBLE MEN.

It is useless to explain to poverty-stricken masses such as these the intricate points that were being discussed at the Round Table Conference in London. While I was living with Mahatma Gandhi last November he used to speak to me almost daily of the unreality of the debates that were carried on at St. James's Palace. He told me that the inner sense of the truth of things only came back to him when he returned to the East End of London and felt the presence of the poor around him.

Those who met Mr. Gandhi at the Round Table Conference last year often found him difficult to understand. His language was not their own. But the fault was theirs rather than his, for they would not consider along with him the affliction of the masses. Other delegates spoke about different financial safeguards, but his one wish was to defend the villagers from depression. His most serious condemnation of the Government of India, with its huge buildings at New Delhi and its large official incomes, was that it cruelly crushed beneath its weight the poor people. He spoke to us, clad in coarse raiment, as a prophet, but we answered him as politicians, seeking to obtain some diplomatic advantage.

How can we in England meet Mr. Gandhi's moral claim against us? What will attract him most quickly to our own side? What will win also his chief lieutenant, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is regarded by most Englishmen as an impossible extremist, though in reality he is the sincerest and noblest of men?

Not any mere bargaining about political reforms in the abstract but much rather the getting down to the one central problem of relieving substantially the poverty of the villagers of India who form 90 per cent of the whole vast population.

SPINNING.

On more than one occasion, even at the height of his power, Mahatma Gandhi had offered to co-operate with the Government of India if only they would take up seriously his spinning programme for the Indian villagers called the Khaddar Programme and also prohibit the sale of intoxicating opium and alcohol as a Government monopoly. This offer I brought personally from him to the highest authorities in India, but the offer was refused, mainly on the ground that to encourage village hand-spinning might hurt the Lancashire cotton industry.

This ground for refusal, which was put before me some years ago, no longer now holds good, for Lancashire people themselves have repudiated any selfish policy of this kind. But the failure to come to terms with Mahatma Gandhi along these very lines, which he himself had laid down, and the National Congress had adopted, is still painfully apparent. For to accept a programme of this kind, from one who is regarded in the world at large as the greatest lover of poor people since the days of St. Francis, would be considered as beneath the dignity of the Government of India.

I have brought forward this direct economic issue in the foremost place because I know intimately the four great Congress leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Dr. Ansari, and I believe with all my heart that their devotion to the village poor of India is far deeper than any idea of political advantage.

CONGRESS LEADERS.

But to turn from the economic to the political background, it appears to me quite certain that no settlement can carry any final weight in India without the direct approval of the Congress leaders. For they have laboured and suffered whole-heartedly in the midst of the Indian villagers, who have learnt to love them. They have also gone cheerfully to prison for the sake of the Indian cause. Therefore no settlement can be made without them.

Sooner or later all those who have attended the Round Table Conference will feel the pressure of loyalty towards these devoted men and women who are suffering imprisonment in India today. Even if they do not agree logically with them, patriotic sentiment will carry them farther than logic. The very fact that leading Moderates have felt obliged to tender their resignations to the Viceroy reveals a gulf between the British rulers and Indians who deeply love their country. The continuance of a policy of imprisonment mingled with repression, can only make that gulf still wider.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

Governor To Open At Pandharpur

SHOLAPUR, August 17.

The Ekadashi day of the next Kartika Fair at Pandharpur in the District of Sholapur falls on November 8 and this festival is generally attended by over 2,00,000 pilgrims from the Deccan and adjoining districts. To endeavour to introduce improved methods of agriculture, cattle-breeding, sanitation, subsidiary occupations, etc. the "Sholapur Village Improvement Committee" of which Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Collector, Sholapur, is President, has decided to hold an agricultural cattle and village improvement show on a very large scale at Pandharpur from November 8 to 14, 1932, which it is hoped will be attended not only by the pilgrims but by a large number of agriculturists from all parts of India. The exhibition will be opened by the Governor of Bombay on November 8.—A.P.

BELGAUM MUNICIPALITY

Mr. Dalvi Elected Chairman

BELGAUM, August 17.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted General Board of Belgaum Municipality held on August 12, Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Public Prosecutor, Belgaum, and sometime M.L.C., was elected President for the next term.—A.P.

EMBARGO ON NEW CAPITAL ISSUES

No Raising Till Chamberlain Returns

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Contrary to the expectations in many quarters, says the "Financial Times," it is understood that no decision will be taken regarding the raising of the embargo on the new capital issues until Mr. Neville Chamberlain returns from Ottawa.

It adds that although the embargo remains in force, active steps will be taken to bring many securities bearing a high fixed rate of interest into line with the new credit status established by the War Loan Conversion.—Reuter.

CUT SALARIES FURTHER

—:c:—

TAXATION HAS REACHED ITS LIMIT

High-Paid Offices Must Be Abolished

KARACHI, August 18.

"One important point which the Bombay Retrenchment Committee should bear in mind is that the sources of revenue have been fully tapped and taxation has reached the utmost limit. The people cannot bear any further burden." This is the gist of a communication sent by the Committee of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association to the Secretary, Finance Department, in the Bombay Government.

It declares, "In the existing general economic crisis and the present depressed state of trade and industry it is preposterous to expect an improvement in revenue in the near future. If effective and abiding retrenchment is to be made, it should necessarily be comprehensive, including the All-India Services and should be drastic enough, as otherwise the problem of retrenchment will be an everlasting one and will be like the dragon in the fable.

PATCH-WORK.

"Mere patch-work will not do. In view of the pending changes in the constitution and the resulting Provincial Autonomy and Federation of Provinces and the Indian States, it becomes necessary to economise and husband the present resources to meet the additional expenditure of the reformed Government and to provide for general improvement."

The Committee opines that the maximum monthly salary in the Imperial Services should be reduced to Rs. 1,500 and in the Provincial Sesvices to Rs. 600. The Committee urge that Sub-divisions should always be in charge of officers on the Provincial list.

It advocates the abolition of Divisional Commissioners, which alone will save one and a-half lakhs of rupees, while the closing of the Commissioners' offices will yield one more lakh. Similarly, the posts of sub-divisional officers are also superfluous and should be abolished and district officers should deal directly with Mukhtiar or the Mamlatdar.

With the growth of the democratic ideas, the Committee feels that expenditure on the Governor's staff and household should also be curtailed. The Committee also suggests substantial reduction in the salaries of Executive Councillors and Ministers and urges the curtailment of leave rules and allowances.—A.P.

GANGES THREATENS TO FLOOD

CAWNPORE, Aug. 18

The Ganges is rapidly rising and high floods are expected by August 20. The authorities are taking necessary preventive measures.—A. P.

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RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SOCIETY

Activities During 1929-31

The following are extracts from the second report of the Ramakrishna Mission Society, Rangoon, for the years 1929-31:—

Since the publication of the last report in 1928, the Society with its Free Reading Room and Library has shifted to its new premises, at No. 317, Dalhousie Street. The accommodation in the old house proved too small for the growing activities of the Society and it was shifted on the 18th of April, 1929, to the new premises which is more spacious and more centrally situated.

The number of books on the 31st December, 1931, was 4,454, showing an increase of nearly 2,000 volumes since the publication of the last report, the increase being 248 in 1929, 500 in 1930 and 1,208 in 1931. The number of borrowers is daily increasing, the number of the 31st December, 1931, being 949. The total number of books issued was 6,078 in 1929; 4,000 in 1930, and 11,072 in 1931.

The total numbers attending the Reading Room was 37,835 in 1929; 36,112 in 1930, and 40,200 in 1931, the daily average attendance being 115 in 1929, 120 in 1930 and 125 in 1931.

FREE LIBRARIES FOR LADIES.

Two free Libraries for the exclusive use of ladies were opened—one for the Tamil-speaking ladies, started at 70, 47th Street (since removed to 162, 49th Street) on the 1st December, 1931. A similar one for the Bengali-speaking ladies, started at 222, Lewis Street in July, 1931. 1,374 books were issued till the 31st December 1931 in the Tamil Ladies Library and 253 in the Bengali Ladies Library.

The Society took effective parts in the Arakan Flood Reliefs in 1929, in the Pegu Earthquake Relief in 1930 and collected and sent nearly Rs. 4,000 and a few bundles of clothes to the Mission Flood Relief centres in the North and East Bengal in 1931.

The following is the Managing Committee for 1931:—

Swami Shyamananda, President; U. Paw Tun, A.T.M., Bar.-at-Law, Mr. S. Ramaswami Aiyar, and Khan Bahadur A. Chandoo, Vice-Presidents; Mr. N. C. Mazumdar, M.Sc., Hony. Secretary; Dr. B. S. Khahli, M.B., Hony. Joint Secretary; Swami Tyagiswaranand, Hony. Librarian; Mr. A. K. Ghose, Hony. Treasurer.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Farimage For The Ascot Plate

(By "SENEX.")

Senex's selections for the 4th day of the Poona Summer Meeting are as follows:—

1st Race

The SATARA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance: 1 mile, 1 furlong.

GARIB KHAN ..... 1.
BALLOON ..... 2.
QUINZE ..... 3.

2nd Race

The SATARA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance: 1 mile, 1 furlong.

ANWAR PASHA ..... 1.
ZAREEF ..... 2.
THABOOR ..... 3.

3rd Race

The LOHAGAON PLATE (Div. II)—Distance: 1 mile.

AMBASSADOR ..... 1.
NOOMASS ..... 2.
HAKIM PASHA ..... 3.

4th Race

The PATIALA PLATE—Distance: 1 mile.

TANGIERS ..... 1.
EAGLE QUEEN ..... 2.
VEENA ..... 3.

5th Race

The EGERTON HANDICAP—Distance: 1-1|4 miles.

SAILOR'S KNOT ..... 1.
CRYPTOGRAM ..... 2.
HEREMIA ..... 3.

6th Race

The ELPHINSTON PLATE (Div. II)—Distance: 7 furlongs.

GALLOPING MAJOR ..... 1.
YUWILL ..... 2.
PRINCE ARTHUR ..... 3.

7th Race

The ELPHINSTON PLATE (Div. I)—Distance: 7 furlongs.

OOTMAN ..... 1.
AWAY ..... 2.
HAPPY WARDEN ..... 3.

8th Race

The SANDHURST PLATE—Distance: 6 furlongs.

EINGA ..... 1.
KUMBAK ..... 2.
SPANISH WISH ..... 3.

9th Race

The ASCOT PLATE—Distance: 1 mile.

FARIMAGE ..... 1.
HOWTH ..... 2.
SEATON ROSS ..... 3.

10th Race

The LOHAGAON PLATE (Div. I)—Distance: 1 mile.

SHINIAR ..... 1.
BLACK BEAUTY ..... 2.
SALFA ..... 3.

DOUBLE:—FARIMAGE and EINGA.

SESAMUM CROP OUTLOOK

Decrease In Acreage

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following preliminary memorandum on the Sesamum Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1932-33:—

On an average of the five years ending 1930-31 the area under Sesamum in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 10.5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown from June 1932 onwards.

ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST AUGUST 1932.

Information incomplete. Owing to deficiency of rains in June general sowing started rather late, i.e., early in July and now completed everywhere except in parts of Gujarat where it still continues being hampered by excessive July rains. Area so far reported 135 thousand acres in British Districts and 53 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 188 thousand acres; 8.1 and 0.6 per cent. below corresponding area last year and decennial average same date respectively. Decrease in area general and attributable chiefly to unfavourable conditions at sowing time, i.e., deficiency of rains in June, and their excess in July in many places in Presidency Proper and late inundation in Sind. Condition of crop fairly well except in Gujarat where germination not uniform due to continuous heavy rains in July and on account of "Katra" in places. In parts of East Karnatak, on the other hand, crop reported suffering for want of rain. In Sind sowing still going on in places but crop sown reported progressing well except in areas roundabout Shikarpur where it may suffer from floods.

HEAT-WAVE IN LONDON

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The shade temperature at 4 in the afternoon reached 91 degrees, the highest since August 29, 1930. Continuance of the same temperature is officially forecast.

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POONA BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Refer Chabootra Dispute To Jockey Club!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The most unfortunate and unprecedented action of the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. in disqualifying the winner of the above race has already received the widest publicity in the Press, and justifiably so. Perhaps the Stewards had sufficient reasons for their extraordinary action. The public—punters, owners and trainers—are certainly entitled to a complete and satisfactory explanation from them, but so far no such explanation has been forthcoming. The real and vital issue that is involved is not whether the Stewards acted with reason and justification, but the manner in which they acted in this respect.

It is not enough if the Stewards invoke the aid of certain rules which empower them to suspend any of the rules of racing and thereby justify their action. True. But one might ask what rational explanation they have to offer for reversing the decision of the Judge "immediately after" the "All right" bell was rung, white cone hoisted, and dividends declared and put on the boards? Herein lies the mystery, and that is the crucial point in the whole affair.

In this connection, wild and persistent rumours are in the air. I also understand that the owner of the disqualified horse (Chabootra) intends to take the matter to the Law Courts for the stake money and dividend on his tickets which he thinks he is duly and rightly entitled to get.

I hope things will not be allowed to reach such a stage, for it will be deplorable indeed if disputes arising in the realm of sport are carried to the law courts. The remedy lies in the hands of the Stewards. They have put themselves in an unenviable muddle. They must admit that their action has no parallel in the annals of racing at least in India. To prevent further complications, they must cast away their false sense of prestige and see reason and common sense. In my opinion, the best way out of the impasse is to refer the matter in all its bearings to the highest racing tribunal—the Jockey Club of England—and await their verdict, and I am sure every right-minded punter, trainer or owner will accept their decision. And, if the Stewards' action is just, as they seem to think, and is upheld by the Jockey Club, it will not only go a long way in allaying the existing suspicion and distrust lurking in the mind of the public that all is not well and fair with the W. I. T. C. but also enhance the reputation of the Stewards in the public estimation.

The Western India Turf Club has always enjoyed a reputation for clean racing but some of their actions have given rise to a cloud of distrust and suspicion in the public mind. In order to remove such an unfortunate impression and in the interests of good racing the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. in their own interests may be well advised to take the course indicated above, namely, a reference to the Jockey Club of England. I sincerely trust they will be bold enough to take this step on their own initiative. If they fail to do so, it will have the effect of antagonising the support of owners, trainers and punters as well as the general public which cannot but act to the great detriment of racing on this side of India.

The importance of the problem that has arisen cannot be ignored by a single horse-owner. For if this extraordinary action of the Stewards is allowed to pass unchallenged, there can be no finality for a race. The creation of such an unhealthy precedent can only result in undermining the standard of racing in this country. The duty of the Horse Owners' Association is clear. Should the Stewards dogmatically persist in their attitude and ognore public criticisms and protests and fail to make the suggested reference to the Jockey Club, the Horse Owners should, to safeguard their legitimate interests, independently refer the matter under dispute to the Jockey Club for their ruling.

Will the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. allow matters to drift so far, I wonder?—Yours, etc.,

PUNTER.

Bombay, August 18.

WHAT IS CAPITALIST?

Judges' Query To Advocate-General

ARGUMENTS IN MANI BEN KARA'S APPEAL

BOMBAY, Friday.

Continuing his arguments for Miss Maniben Kara, in her appeal against her conviction on a charge of sedition and class hatred, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty, Mr. Talyarkhan said that Government would do well to make use of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and instead of prosecuting a person, might as well bind him or her over for making a speech they consider objectionable. If there was a case to which that section should be applied, it was the present one.

Counsel then explained the implication of section 153-A (Creating class hatred) which said that without malicious intent there could be no offence. That section was attended to be used only with reference to communal or racial divisions, like Hindus and Mahomedans, to punish mischief-makers who tried to bring such communities into conflict, and not to economic classes, like capital and labour, which were the classes concerned in this case. If it was applied to any body of persons which might be called classes, it would bring the law into ridicule. At this rate you could pit butchers against bakers or even men against women (Laughter).

Mr. Justice Nanavaty—Or people who are sitting and people who are standing. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—Is there any reason why it should not be a criminal offence to incite people who are sitting against people who are standing. (Laughter.)

LEGITIMATE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Talayrkhan said if the section were applied to economic classes, it would put an end to all the legitimate discussions on the points at dispute between capital and labour. Though the wording of the section was general, the court should restrict it to racial or religious classes only.

Proceeding, Mr. Talyarkhan admitted that the accused had used some objectionable expressions. For instance, she had used the word "blood-suckers". But, said counsel, you cannot weigh the words in golden scales, and say that sucking is sucking and blood is blood.

OFFER OF REGRET.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that the accused was willing to express regret, if she had said anything objectionable, and to give an undertaking to Government.

The Advocate-General said that an opportunity was given to her before, but she had declined it.

The Chief Justice—The accused is a social worker and she would not probably undertake not to make any more speeches. And it would be unnecessary to give an undertaking that she would not make seditious speeches, because, then, naturally, she could be prosecuted again.

The Advocate-General then argued the case for the Crown, opposing the appeal.

He satd that the purport of the accused's speech was that labourers should unite and fight capitalists. They should adopt M. N. Roy's methods, declare a general strike and paralyse the Government. The whole speech advocated the Communist method and preached that the present Government should be replaced, not by a Labour Government as in England, but by a Communist Government as in Russia.

The Chief Justice, interposing, said: "She merely wants them to down tools and paralyse the Government."

"If you ask a man to fight the Government," continued the Advocate-General, "is it not creating hatred against the Government?

She says: "Do not work under the Government. Look upon them as your blood-suckers" What would be its effect on the labourers?"

The Chief Justice said that a general strike, so long as it was within the limits of the Trade Disputes Act, was not illegal.

ROY'S METHODS.

The Advocate-General said that the accused's speech tried to incite the police and the military also and preached the adoption of Roy's method to destroy the present Government.

The Chief Justice:—"I do not know what is Roy's method! A person is not guilty if he says: "This Government is bad and I will destroy it by constitutional means'."

"It was in evidence," replied the Advocate-General "that Roy belonged to the Communist International of Russia, and that he was convicted of waging war against the King.

The Chief Justice asked whether there was any evidence as to what were Roy's methods.

Advocate-General:—"It is a mass attack on Government."

Chief Justice:—"It does not follow from the evidence on record that Roy's method was illegal."

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

In that case, suggested the Advocate-General, further evidence might be taken in that point under Section 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr Justice Nanavaty:—How are you going to prove what Roy's methods were? Is there any book written by him?

"We have got a mass of documents," replied the Advocate-General.

The point was argued further, and was brought to a close by this remark of the Chief Justice: "I do not think this is a fit case to record further evidence. It might be difficult to find out what the methods were."

The Advocate-General then wanted to read certain pamphlets on this point, and said he was entitled to do so under Section 57.

The Chief Justice said that section applied only to questions of history, science, literature or art.

Mr. Justice Nanavaty also disapproved of the Advocate-General's suggestion, remarking: "The scope of such an inquiry would be very wide, and I feel it would be like the Meerut trial, which has dragged on for three years."

Continuing, the Advocate-General said that the word "class" in the section should be taken in its natural meaning. If the legislature had intended to restrict it to religious or racial divisions, it would have expressly said so. The object of the section was to prevent a breach of the peace between one class and another. What would happen if one asked labourers to go on a general strike?

The Chief Justice said that strikes were legal.

The Advocate-General—"But only to a certain extent. Supposing a boy is told that his father is starving him, will he not begin to hate his father?"

Mr. Justice Nanavaty—"You must leave some scope for a free discussion of public questions."

HISTORY OF SECTION

In the course of further discussion, the Chief Justice pointed out that in construing the word "class", they should have regard to the time and circumstances when the act was passed. In 1898, when the Act (Penal Code) was passed, there could not have been any economic disputes. So economic classes could not be covered by the word.

"CAPITALIST"

At this stage lively discussion ensued between the judges and the Advocate-General as to the meaning of the word "capitalist". The Advocate General said it meant a man who has got capital, uses it for employing labour.

The Chief Justice:—"A man who has got capital may not necessarily be a capitalist. He may give it to another to use it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Nanavaty put in a poser. Supposing an employee of a mill had a share in a mill in which he is working, would he be classed as a capitalist?

"Yes", replied the Advocate-General.

"At the same time he will belong to the labour class", intercepted the Chief Justice adding: "It is safer to use the terms employer and "employee." But even there a man may be an employer in one place and an employee at another place. A Hindu and a Mussalman cannot be both at the same time. But an employee can also be an employer.

In course of further arguments, the Chief Justice asked whether a man who worked on his own bit of land was a capitalist or a labourer.

"He is neither. He is a landowner," replied the Advocate-General.

Chief Justice:—"Is the Government to be classed among capitalists?

"No", replied the Advocate-General.

"Is a man who gives a loan to Government an employer? "—"No, because it is not an industrial pursuit.

Chief Justice:—"A man who has a crore of rupees, and lends it to Government, would he be a capitalist?"

Advocate General—"He would be a wealthy man." (Laughter)

(For Further Details See Page 1)

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40 FEET DROP TO DEATH

Tight Rope-Walking Feat

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

Hundreds of horrified spectators saw a boy and a girl crash to death during the performance of a feat of tightrope walking in a music hall at Schmietzingen. The youngsters were part of a troupe of four performers run by their father.

The tragedy was caused through the rope breaking whilst they were doing their turn. All the four fell forty feet to the floor. The boy and the girl died in hospital but the father is only slightly hurt. The fourth member of the troupe is likely to die. —Reuter.

IN THE MELTING POT

Another Election In Germany?

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

The Reichstag is summoned to meet on August 30 for a critical session, when Chancellor von Papen with a handful of nationalist followers will challenge the Reichstag to throw the Government out and if the vote goes against the Government dissolution will probably follow and the political future of Germany will be again in the melting-spot.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES AT MALTA

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Malta.—Guns of the shore battery booming the Royal Salute proclaimed the arrival in Malta to-day of the Prince of Wales and Prince George with the British Mediterranean Fleet. The Princes will be guests of the Governor, Sir David Campbell.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE DISPUTE

LONDON, August 18.

The Prime Minister while at Lossiemouth has been following the developments in the wage dispute affecting the manufacturing section of the Lancashire cotton industry and is in touch with the Ministry of Labour regarding it. Newspapers anticipate official intervention in the stoppage threatened on August 27.—B.O.W.

Health In Bombay Presidency

—:o:—

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended August 13 were as under:—

Cholera:—During the week there were 9 attacks and 3 deaths in the Presidency due to cholera against 5 attacks and 2 deaths in the previous week.

East Khandesh district reported 5 attacks and 1 death against 2-1 in the previous week. Ahmednagar 2-2 against nil; Belgaum 1-0 against nil and Hyderabad 1-0 against nil; other districts continued to be free.

Four hundred and ninety-nine anti-cholera inoculations were performed at the Prison Hospital, Dhulia, 10 by the Medical Officer, 1c Dispensary, Dakore in Kara district and 5 by the Municipal Inoculator of Ahmedabad town, bringing the total to 6,312 since the beginning of the year.

Plague.—In the Presidency proper there were in all 350 attacks and 212 deaths from plague against 203-122 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—Belgaum 133 attacks and 110 deaths against 115-81; Dharwar 23-11 against 34-13; Satara 82-47 against 37-32; Bijapur 28-15 against 15-12; Thana 23-17 against 2-1; Surat 5-2 against nil and Kanara 1-0 against nil.

Small-pox.—The following is the extent of prevalence of small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:Kanara 72 attacks and 20 deaths; Belgaum 2-0; Bijapur 6-1; Dharwar 5-3; Nawabshah 20-5; Larkana 19-21; Karachi 8-4; Thar and Parkar 7-2; Sukkur 10-2; Dadu 14-10 and Bombay City 9-4. Total 172 attacks and 72 deaths against 218-52 in the previous week.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—The total number of doses of lymph despatched from the Belgaum Vaccine Institute to the different affected parts of the Presidency during the week was 18,040.

Influenza.—Four attacks from Influenza were reported from Belgaum district during the week and Bombay City had one death.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

—:o:—

Ottawa Platitudes

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Ottawa.—The report of committee on economic co-operation has been adopted by the Imperial Conference. It provides for continuing a committee of two members from each state of the commonwealth to consider the whole organisation of the commonwealth agencies.

South Africa and the Irish Free State opposed the idea of a permanent Empire Secretariat.

The report stresses the need for the immediate adoption of standard specifications throughout the Empore in steel, timber, chemical products and agricultural implements. It urges industrial co-operation by an early consultation between representatives of particular industries and the Commonwealth Governments.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The committee on commercial relations with foreign countries and customs administration, states that the aims should be to avoid uncertainty as to the amount of duty payable on the arrival of goods in the importing country, to reduce delay and friction to a minimum and to provide for a rapid and effective settlement of all disputes as to the application of customs duties. Customs regulations should conform to these principles. It is hoped that the report will lead to the abolition for Empire goods of arbitrary valuations on arrival which by causing the duties levied to vary from day to day have proved serious obstacles to trade.

The United Kingdom minister later met the delegations from South Africa, Newfoundland, India and Southern Rhodesia to consider draft texts of the proposed agreements.

Meanwhile conversations continue between the United Kingdom and Australia on meat. The conservative, "Montreal Star" anticipates that the conference will reach an agreement on the general lines of a settlement but considers that many details will inevitably and rightly be left for subsequent discussions.—G. O. W.

NAVAL STRATEGY IN MANCHURIA POLITICS

—:o:—

BALTIMORE, Aug. 18.

The United States will be sending representatives to London in September to discuss naval reduction, but they will be given instructions "not to surrender a row-boat unless the United States is assured of British support for the United States' position with regard to Manchuria," says the Washington correspondent of the "Baltimore Sun."

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

LONDON, August 18.

At the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League of Nations the United Kingdom delegates will be, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, the Minister of Health, Sir E. Hilton Young, and Lord Cecil. Substitute delegates will be the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Major Elliott, Mrs. Dugdale, and Sir William Malkin.—B.O.W.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee, a Swadeshi bazar will be held from August 24 to September 4. Mrs. Harsa Mehta will open the bazar. The hours between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. are reserved for women. After 6 p.m. all will be admitted freely and the exhibition will close every day at 8.30 p.m.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee there will be a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday and Sunday, August 20 and 21 from 4 to 8 p.m. Admission is free.

FACTORY LAW IN SANGLI STATE

SANGLI, August 17.

With a view to improving the general condition of the factories in the State, it is understood, the Sangli Darbar is thinking of enacting a Factory Act in the Sangli State. Before taking final steps in regard to the application of the Act, the State is going to receive constructive and useful suggestions from the owners of the factories in the State.

It is expected that the Act will be mainly based in its nature and application on the Factory Act prevalent in British India. The bill may probably be drafted early and placed before the ensuing session of the State Representative Assembly to be held on September 9.—A.P.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1932

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MANIBEN KARA SET FREE

High Court Quashes Conviction For Class Hatred

RS. 300 FINE FOR SEDITION

Miss Maniben Kara, the well-known social worker, Labour leader and Municipal Corporator of Bombay, was acquitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty on the charge of inciting class hatred (section 153-A).

SPEECHES NOT SUFFICIENTLY STRONG.

Both the judges held that the term "Capitalist" was not a sufficiently well-defined class so as to come within the section. And again, "the speech was not sufficiently strong," observed the Chief Justice, "to promote, or attempt to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred against the capitalists." On this charge, both the judges agreed that the conviction must be quashed.

SEDITION CHARGE STANDS.

On the other charge of sedition under section 124-A, the Chief Justice held that the speech suggested that Government sided with capitalists against labour. Such a charge of gross partiality brought the speech within the section. But in view of the considerations urged by Mr. Talyarkhan, His Lordship reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 300 only.

Mr. Justice Nanavaty, though disagreeing, concurred in the order.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Further hearing of the appeal filed by Miss Maniben Kara against the sentence of imprisonment passed on her on charges of sedition and class hatred was resumed to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavaty.

Mr. F. S. Talayrkhan, with Mr. G. G. Mahadevia and Mr. Talyarkhan (junior), instructed by Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwalla, solicitors, appeared for the accused.

The Advocate General, with Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

After the argument of counsel were concluded, their lordships delivered their judgments.

Both the judges held that the accused was not guilty under section 153-A (Creating hatred between classes), and set aside the sentence on that charge.

On the other charge of sedition (Sec. 124-A), the Chief Justice held her guilty and confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to a fine of Rs. 300 only, as against the original sentence of one year and Rs. 300 fine.

ON THE BORDERLAND.

Mr. Justice Nanavaty differed from the Chief Justice and thought that the accused's speech did not amount to an offence under section 124-A, though it was near the borderland.

To avoid the case being referred to a third judge for a fresh hearing, he agreed with the order proposed by the Chief Justice, that is the sentence of a fine on the charge of sedition will remain.

In the lower court Miss Kara was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to one year and Rs. 350 fine on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

As the cumulative fine of Rs. 600 has been aleady recovered from the appellant's father, Rs. 300 will have to be returned to her. An order to that effect has been made by the judges, on the application of Mr. Talyarkhan.

ROY'S METHODS

Assumptions Without Proof

The Chief Justice, in his judgment after reviewing the facts of the case, dealt with the second speech for which Miss Kara had been convicted. His Lordship said that the gravamen of the charge against her in regard to this speech was that the Government were siding with the capitalists.

The Advocate-General had suggested that she went much further and advocated the methods of M. N. Roy. His Lordship, having said he could not make such an assumption against the accused without proof in a criminal case like this.

His Lordship agreed with Mr. Talyarkhan that the accused was probably carried away by the excitement of the occasion in using some strong remarks.

SEDITION

Taking all the facts into consideration His Lordship thought the speech could not come under section 153-A, (creating class hatred) and quashed the conviction on this charge.

His Lordship next dealt with the other charge is the charge of sedition, and after examining the various passages in the speech, came to the conclusion that the conviction must be sustained. His Lordship, however, reduced the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine to a sentence of Rs. 300 fine only.

ILL-DEFINED WORDS

Mr. Justice Nanavati, delivering his judgment said, that he did not agree that the word "classes" as used in section 153-A, must be restricted to racial or religious classes only. His Lordship thought that the words like capitalists imperialists, etc., as used in public controversy were not sufficiently precise for the purpose of criminal law.

On reading the speech as a whole it was difficult to hold that the accused meant any well-defined classes when she referred to the terms "capitalists and imperialists". His Lordship, therefore, held that the speech itself was not of a nature to come within section 153-A and the conviction must be quashed.

METAPHORS.

His Lordship then discussed the charge under Section 124-A (sedition), and read out the passages which had been held objectionable by the Magistrate, which included the statements:—

"This Government is sucking the blood of Labour," and "We must fight these two enemies (capitalists and Government)."

With regard to these sentences, His Lordship said that, much should not be made of such metaphorical expressions, which were not to be taken literally. By the word 'fight' the accused did not mean a physical conflict. It meant merely 'opposition.' The same can be said of the word 'enemies.' People who are competitors in trade and people whose interests are adverse often refer to each other as 'enemies.'

"REVOLUTION."

Reading with the passage where the accused advocated union of all labourers for the purpose of a strike, his Lordship said that, he did not think this could be taken to mean 'a revolution,' but it meant merely agitation. She did not say that, the strike was meant to paralyse the government. It seemed to his Lordship that such a strike would demonstrate the power of Labour and lead to their getting what they wanted.

"WEAPONS."

Dealing with another passage where the accused used the words 'weapons,' his Lordship said, she did not mean to convey that Government were using firearms to shoot labourers. What she meant was that, in the fight between Capitalsts and Labour, labourers, if they united, would be more powerful on account of their overwhelming numbers.

MANIBEN KARA.

His Lordship then, dealt with the last passage of the speech, where she had stated that Labour leaders were awarded longer terms by the courts than Congressmen. The Magistrate had held that this passage tended to excite hatred towards Government. But observed his Lordship, Government as contemplated by Section 124-A was the Executive Government only. It was not correct to say that the Government as such, was concerned with the administration of the courts.

NOT AGAINST GOVT.

"The passage" said His Lordship, "may be an aspersion on the courts, o an aspersion on the state of law which makes it possible to inflict the higher sentence on labour leaders. But the suggestion, as such, is vague and does not carry an aspersion on the Government established by law."

Dealing with the accused's advocacy of Roy's methods, His Lordship said that the earlier portions of the speech were concerned with the advice to organise unions, and what followed was also concerned with combinations or "Sangathan". The whole of the speech advocated only one method viz. combining or organising labour.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

"Speaking for myself" said his Lordship in concluding "some allowance must be made in the interests of freedom of speech, in considering speeches like this." His Lordship thought, the speech did not amount to an offence under 124-A, though at any rate it came near the border line. However, his differing from the Chief Justice would result in the case being referred to a third judge for a fresh hearing. To avoid this, His Lordship agreed with the order proposed by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Talyarkhan then requested their Lordships to make an order for refunding Rs. 300, as the total fine of Rs. 600 had aleady been recovered from the accused's father. Their Lordships made the order accordingly.

(See page 14)

MURDER OF RIVAL IN WOMAN'S LOVE

Captain Lancaster Acquitted

MIAMI, Aug. 18.

Airman Captain Lancaster has been acquitted of the charge of murdering airman Haden Clarke. A jury of twelve married men heard the case. They retired for five hours and gave the verdict.

The State Attorney had called Mrs. Keith Miller in order to endeavour to confirm the prosecution's theory that Captain Lancaster killed Mr. Clark out of jealousy, on learning that the young American had become engaged to Mrs. Miller to whom Captain Lancaster himself was formerly engaged.

Mr. Haden Clarke was found in his bed fatally wounded on the morning of April 21, within a few hours after Captain Lancaster had returned to Miami from a flying trip over Mexico. Mr. Clarke was unconscious until he died.

Captain Lancaster was the companion of Mrs. Miller on several long distance flights.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER SAVED

—:o:—

SANDIEGO, August 19.

(California).—America's finest aircraft carrier Saratoga, 33,000 tons, ran aground on a sandbank half a mile off Sunset Beach. Vessels steamed to her assistance and she was eventually refloated. —Reuter.

DOLE FOR PROPERTY

Spanish Grandees Pay For Revolt

MADRID, August 19.

Some of the greatest and wealthiest grandees of Spain will be deprived of their estates by the Rebel Expropriation Bill passed by 252 votes to 14 by the Cortes last night.

The bill provides for confiscation of all the property, outside municipal limits, of those guilty of direct or indirect implication in the recent monarchist revolt.

Vast estates are affected, such as those of the Dukes Medinaceli and Infantado, also the rich sherry vineyards of the Marques de Esquibel, who offered the use of his house at Seville to Sanjurjo.

The landowners will be entitled only to a mere subsistence allowance. The land confiscated will be utilised for the purpose of agricultural reform under state control.—Reuter.

"MIRACLE" SCRATCHED

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Lord Roseberry's "Miracle", a one-time favourite for the St. Leger, was scratched 12/40 p. m. He has jarred a tendon.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATORS' MANIFESTO

—:o:—

MORE SIGNATORIES

The following further signatures to the Co-operators' Manifesto have been released by the Servants of India Society, Poona:

Mr. Boman Behram, (ex-Mayor, Bombay). Kanaiyalal P. Mehta, (Dohad.) Isverlal Dayaram Tripathi, (Dohad), Mahendralal C. Desai, (Dohad), G. M. Gandhi, (Dohad); Chimanlal S. Desai, (Dohad); L. M. Das, (Cuttuck); Balkrishnakar, (Cuttack); V. Samantary, (Cuttuck); B. Mahapatra (Cuttuck); C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar, (Coimbatore); Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, (Ellore); The Hon. G. A. Natesan, (Madras); R. Srinivasan, (Madras); B. Shiva Rao, (Madras); A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, M.L.C., (Madras); Basheer Syeed Ahmad, M.L.C., (Madras); C. R. Parthasarathy Iyengar, M.L.C., (Chittor); Dr. P. Subbarayan, M.L.C., (Madras); C. Gopala Menon, (Madras); Yahub Hassan, M.L.C., (Madras); T. R. Venkatarama Sastri (Madras), A. Rangaswami Aiyar, (Madura).

The names of those signatories who have made reservations or added explanations are not included in these lists.

UP ABOVE THE WORLD SO HIGH

Prof. Piccard Reaches Altitude Of Over Ten Miles

LURE OF COSMIC RAYS

MILAN, Aug. 18.

Prof. Piccard's baloon has landed near De Senzano on Lake Garda.

Reaching a height of 16,700 metres, the Belgian Professor Piccard, who started from the Zurich aerodrome, beat his own record by nearly 1,000 metres.

His balloon was slightly damaged while landing, but the occupants are well, though they fainted owing to the sudden change from the intense cold of the high altitudes to the sweltering heat of the Italian summer.

Professor Piccard is very much satisfied with the flight and its scientific results, and expects that the observations made will prove to be of great value.

PROFESSOR PICCARD

ZURICH, Aug. 18.

Forty thousand people gathered at the aerodrome here at sunrise to see the Belgian Scientist, Professor Auguste Piccard, start on his second balloon attempt to reach the regions of the sky, never before attained by any human being.

The gondola attached to the balloon was loded with sufficient oxygen to last 36 hours, the food supply consisted of bananas, oranges, peaches, chocolate, bread and water and also 1,500 pounds of powdered lead as ballast for the wireless equipment, and a wonderful array of scientific instruments for use in the rare fied atmosphere, and two parachutes to be used by the professor and his companion, Dr. Maz Cosyns, in case anything went wrong.

Professor Piccard himself seemed to have no doubts.

BLOWING KISSES

As the balloon ascended he kept his head out of the porthole of the gondola, smiling broadly and blowing kisses to his wife and five children and calling, "Goodbye, Marianne, goodbye, my children".

This balloon outdistanced an aeroplane which took off shortly before the baloon in order to film it. The balloon rose rapidly, taking at first a northerly and then a southerly direction, and disappeared from the view.

Wireless messages from Professor Piccard told its progress until near midday when the professor reported that he had crossed Engadine at an altitude of 16,500 metres (10.3 miles approximately) that all was well but very cold and that he would soon descend in order to avoid coming down in the Adriatic.

DESCENT ON GARDA

The next news was that the balloon had descended near De Senzamo, on Lake Garda.

Professor Piccard himself it should be observed, disclaimed any idea of beating altitude records, his object being the study of cosmic rays in an atmosphere the exact effect of which upon the earth was never completely established.

Professor Piccard believes that cosmic rays are directly related to cancer.—Reuter.

TAMBE SEES NO PRINCIPLE IN AWARD

"Hindus In Bombay And Assam Hard Hit"

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ SAYS SEATS FOR WOMEN INADEQUATE

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, interviewed on the communal award, said that his comment was a reserved one as the award leaves out the composition of the Central Legislature in which he was naturally directly interested. He wished the British Cabinet had met the emphatic views of the two major communities by framing their award on a dual principle of joint and separate electorates while still maintaining communal proportions. But as this had not been conceded, the Hindus who stood for the introduction of joint electorates must be taken to have lost their ground. The Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal had got what they wanted as the Muslims with Europeans in Bengal have an ample majority, while in the Punjab their majority was directly assured.

In the Central Provinces, where the Muslims are a little over three per cent. the allotment of 14 seats would not affect the Council but the fact was that the British Cabinet had decided that so far as provinces were concerned the next stage of evolution in the Indian constitution must be in the form of representative as distinct from democratic, national or even quasi-national Government.

"We cannot dismiss the fact that various communities have not so far evolved a national sense."

Concluding, Sir H. S. Gour believed that the leaders could readjust their mututal differences to settle the scheme, leaving no room for outside interference.—A. P.

HINDU'S HIT

—:o:—

Mr. S. B. Tambe, member of the Consultative Committee, expressed his disapproval entirely of the communal award. If Government thought it necessary to retain the safeguards to which the minorities attached vital importance, Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab, Bengal and the N. W. Frontier Province where they are in a minority, should have been afforded similar safeguards. The Hindus were practically reduced to a minority in Bombay and Assam. The effect of the decision, he thought, would reduce as much as possible the political importance of the Hindus.

Communal electorates were being forced on women against their wishes. No one principle seemed to have been followed throughout.—A. P.

LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE

—:o:—

Muslim Unity: Hindu Dissensions

DEHRA DUN, August 18.

Mr. L. M. Medley, who represents the European constituency in the U. P. Council, interviewed on the communal award, said: "I welcome the award as the best the Government could make of a difficult situation though Europeans and Anglo-Indians are legitimately aggrieved at being ignored completely in the N. W. F. and practically Sind."

Thakur Manjeet Singh Rathore, ex-M.L.C., said: "The award perpetuates separate electorates. Communalists should not indulge in premature jubilation."

Mr. C. P. Singh, president of the local Hindu Sabha, said: "The Premier has followed the line of least resistance in awarding the Muslims the lion's share and ignoring completely the demands of the nationalist Musalmans and relegating the Hindus to a status of subservience."

Major Kunwar Rhamsher Bahadur Singh, ex-M.L.C., said: "The award is a victory for Muslim tenacity anl collective perseverence over Hindu differences and dissensions."

Akhtar Mohamad Khan, leader of the Muslims said: "Personally I prefer joint electorates with reservations but under the present conditions I wholeheartedly welcome the award."—A.P.

DISAPPOINTED!

Simla Muslim Protest

SIMLA, August 18.

Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan presided over a largely attended meeting of Muslims and leaders of the Punjab, held this afternoon at the residence of Mian Ahmed Yar Daulatana when the following resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved that this meeting of the Muslims of the Punjab present in Simla expresses grave disappointment at the award given by His Majesty's Government which deprives the Muslims in this province of their legitimate right of a clear and markable majority in the provincial legislature, and that the suggestion in the award that the Muslims will be able to rapture seats in constituencies allotted to special interests is illusory inasmuch as most of the seats are open to common electorates and no single community can safely rely on the result of such election;

This meeting, therefore, calls upon their Muslim brethren in the Punjab to arrange meetings all over the province on Friday and bring home to Government their sense of disappointment and to organise themselves with a view to protecting and to achieving their legitimate rights."

The meeting also expresses the determination of the Muslims to work the reforms and to maintain law and order.

BEGUM'S APPEAL

—:o:—

SIMLA, August 18.

Begum Shah Nawaz appeals to all communities to accept the award as sacrifices have to be made for the common good of all She wishes that Government had not forced reservation of seats on communal lines on women when a majority of them did not want it. She thinks that the number of seats allotted to women is utterly inadequate and women in the Frontier have been completely ignored.—A.P.

REPUBLICANS WOO THE "DRY"

LONDON, (By Mail)

Topeka, (Kansas):—A strong bid to catch "dry" vote is made by Vice-President Charles Curtis in accepting the Republican nomination for re-election to Vice-Presidency. He has announced his opposition to the repeal of the 18th Amendment and this differs from the Republican plank which provides for State option with restriction and also from Mr. Hoover who urges submission of the prohibition question to the States with the provision of "no return to saloon."—Reuter

HUNT FOR "REVOLUTIONARIES"

Police Raids In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Aug. 18

In the small hours of this morning, the police again made simultaneous searches in various localities in connection with last Saturday's raids for rounding up suspected revolutionaries. Some literature and weapons were seized. One person named Ghunan-and was arrested—A. P.

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